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Established 1887

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	72 P.
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France	11 P.	Netherlands	1 P.
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Greece	10 P.	Portugal	22 S.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	8 P.
India	10 P.	Sweden	10 P.
Iran	25 S.	Switzerland	12 S.
Italy	25 S.	Turkey	7 S.
Japan	12 S.	U.S. Military	50 S.
South Korea	12 S.	Yugoslavia	6 S.

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Vows Probe Leads

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Page 2, Col. 5)

Break in Relations

I Recalls Ambassador Idon Over Navy Action

May 21 (HET).
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Mitchell, Stans Plead Not Guilty

By Natalie Layzell
NEW YORK, May 21 (HET).
Former Attorney General John
N. Mitchell and former Secretary
of Commerce Maurice H. Stans
pleaded not guilty today to
charges of perjury, conspiracy and
obstructing a federal probe of
a secret \$200,000 gift by financier
Robert L. Vesco to President
Nixon's re-election campaign.
Mr. Vesco, also named in the
indictments handed up by a fed-
eral grand jury on May 10, did
not appear to enter a plea at the
arraignment proceedings. U.S. Dis-
trict Court Judge John J. Can-
nella issued a bench warrant for
his arrest.
The 37-year-old New Jersey
financier left the United States
two months ago and is believed
to be in Costa Rica, where he
has a home.

A fourth defendant, Harry L.
Seth, former majority leader
of the New Jersey Senate, also
pleaded not guilty today.
Judge Cannella turned down the
government's request for a per-
sonal recognizance bond of \$1,000
for each defendant. He released
them in their own custody, for-
going the fingerprinting and
photographing usual in criminal
cases. He noted that the FBI had
investigated both Mr. Mitchell
and Mr. Stans before they took
their administration jobs.

By random drawing, the case
was assigned to Federal Judge Lee
P. Gagliardi for trial. No trial
date was set but the filing of
motions is due within 45 days.

A Nixon Appointee
Judge Gagliardi, 54, joined the
federal court in January, 1972.
He was appointed by Mr. Nixon,
reportedly on the recommenda-
tion of New York Sen. James
 Buckley, a Conservative Republi-
can.

The pleas of the three defend-
ants were accepted after a five-
minute reading of the indictment.
Mr. Mitchell, who was first re-
sponded with a firm, clear "not
guilty."

On leaving the courthouse, Mr.
Mitchell, looking pale and shak-
ing, stumbled and almost fell in
the crush of reporters and specu-
lators.

When asked how he felt, Mr.
Mitchell said, "I've been better."
In announcing the indictments on
May 10, U.S. Attorney Whit-
ney North Seymour Jr. said that
the four were charged with con-
spiring to defraud the Nixon re-
election campaign by Robert L.
Vesco, a New Jersey financier.

The charge involved around
the failure of ITT to make
known to the SEC and to the
investing public the details of a
controversial sale of stock to an
Italian bank. The complex trans-
action made possible ITT's \$1.5-
billion merger with the Hart-
ford Fire Insurance Co.

Mr. Casey's role in the SEC
has recently been called into
question in another matter, one
in which mention of a secret
\$200,000 contribution to the Nixon
re-election campaign by Robert L.
Vesco, a New Jersey financier,
was deleted from an SEC com-
plaint against Mr. Vesco.

Mr. Casey has denied that he had
knowledge of any wrongdoing in
this case.

G. Bradford Cook, who suc-
ceeded Mr. Casey as chairman of
the SEC, resigned in the wake
of the disclosure of the deletion
in the Vesco case, although Mr.
Casey was his boss at the time
of the deletion.

Officials' Backing
Government sources said that
the deletion of the fraud charge
against ITT was inside although
the charge was supported by the
agency's two top enforcement
officials, Stanley Sporkin and
Irving Pollack, and by Mr. Cook,
who was then the commission's
general counsel.

Congressional investigators say
they are looking into the com-
plex deal in which ITT sold a
large block of Hartford Fire stock
to Mediobanca, an Italian bank,
to qualify for a tax-free merger.
In effect, ITT had to dispose of
the Hartford stock, it already
owned before it was allowed to
make a tender offer to Hart-
ford shareholders to buy their
stock and take control of the
company.

Although the disposition of
stock by ITT was supposed to be
an "arms-length" transaction,
investigators say that ITT retain-
ed not only the right of a future
downturn in the Hartford shares
but also an "irrevocable proxy"
that gave it the right to vote the
shares.

The same transaction has come
under fire by the Internal Re-
venue Service's office in New York,
which recently questioned the tax-
free ruling given ITT and recom-
mended that it be reconsidered.



THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR—Attorney General-designate Elliot Richardson (right) introducing Archibald Cox, former solicitor general, to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

When Agency Deleted Fraud Charge

SEC Aides Said Overruled on ITT

By Michael C. Jensen
WASHINGTON, May 21 (HET).
A proposed charge of fraud was
deleted from a Securities and Ex-
change Commission draft com-
plaint against the International
Telephone and Telegraph Corp.
last year, even though it had
been recommended by the ag-
ency's top staff officials, according
to government sources.

William J. Casey, then chair-
man of the SEC and now an
under secretary of state, took the
lead in advocating the deletion,
but the decision was a unanimous
one by the entire five-member
commission, according to sources
on Capitol Hill and in regulatory
agencies.

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the failure of ITT to make
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free ruling given ITT and recom-
mended that it be reconsidered.

House Panel's Review
The entire matter is scheduled
for review this week by the in-
vestigations subcommittee of the
House Commerce Committee. Mr.
Cook testified for two and a half
hours today in closed session.

Rep. Harley Staggers, D. W. Va.,
said later that Mr. Cook gave
satisfactory answers to question-
ing about the ITT and Vesco
cases.

It is expected that Mr. Casey
also will be called to testify.
John W. Dean 3d, who was dis-
missed as legal counsel to Presi-
dent Nixon in the wake of the
Watergate disclosures, also
scheduled to testify before the
subcommittee this week.

Government sources said the

SEC staff completed its lengthy
investigation into ITT in mid-
May, 1972, and forwarded its
draft recommendations to Mr.
Casey and the rest of the com-
missioners about May 24, 1972.
When the complaint was filed
in U.S. District Court three weeks
later, the fraud charge was
missing.

The final formal complaint al-
leged that two ITT officials sold
some of their ITT stock when
they knew, but the public did not,
that an anti-trust suit against
the company was about to be
settled. The officials were
Howard J. Abel, general counsel,
and John J. Navin, corporate
secretary.

The complaint also charged
that Lazard Freres & Co., ITT's in-
vestment banking firm, with a sepa-
rate set of violations of the
securities laws. It said that the
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Six-Hour Session on First Day Heath, Pompidou Open Talks; 'No Major Divergences' Seen

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, May 21 (HET).—Inter-
national political and monetary
affairs and the problems of the
European Economic Community
dominated the first day of talks
between President Georges Pom-
pidou and British Prime Minister
Edward Heath today, French and
British sources reported tonight.

It was their first bilateral
meeting since Mr. Pompidou's
trip to Chequers a year ago, and
French sources said after today's
six hours of tête-à-tête talks that
"no major divergences were ap-
parent."

Neither the French nor British
sources went into the substance
of the talks and put off a brief-
ing until after tomorrow's final
meeting.

However, it seemed clear from
what both Mr. Pompidou and Mr.
Heath had said before the meet-
ing that they would try to re-
solve their differences in order
to give Europe a common front
before the coming world trade
and monetary negotiations.

Trade, Bilateral Matters
Tomorrow's meeting will be
devoted primarily to preparations
for the trade talks, which are
scheduled to begin in Tokyo in
September, and to bilateral mat-
ters.

Today, the two men discussed
Vietnam, the Middle East, the
Helsinki negotiations on Euro-
pean security and cooperation,
and the Vienna talks on Central
Europe force cuts. Turning to
EEO affairs, they discussed eco-
nomic and monetary union, com-
mon agriculture policy, regional

policy and the community's insti-
tutions.
At a working lunch, the con-
versation centered on monetary
affairs. Following the lunch,
French Finance Minister Valéry
Giscard d'Estaing told reporters
that "on monetary questions
French and British views were
"not too far apart."

In their most recent monetary
declarations the French have
been stressing the need for ster-
ling to end its float and return
to fixed parity in regard to other
EEC currencies. In a speech last
week Mr. Heath indicated that
Britain had shown its readiness
to return to fixed parity, but had
asked its EEC partners for use of
their reserves to guarantee the
sterling balances held by
foreigners.

Mr. Heath said he had not
received those guarantees from
Britain's partners and spoke of
the EEC missing a "great op-
portunity."

There were some reports today
that Mr. Heath would try to talk
Mr. Pompidou into accepting the
Atlantic summit idea floated by
West German Chancellor Willy
Brandt during his trip to Wash-
ington earlier this month. Both
spokesmen, however, declined to-
day to comment on the reports.

It is likely that the subject, if
it comes up at all, will arise dur-
ing tomorrow's discussion of the
coming trade talks and Europe's
relations with the United States.
Mr. Pompidou will hold two days
of meetings with President Nixon
in Iceland next month.

Signs Accord on Berlin Brezhnev Sees World Close to Lasting Peace

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
BONN, May 21.—The world
stands today closer than ever
before to a lasting peace, Soviet
Communist party leader Leonid
I. Brezhnev told the West Ger-
man nation tonight.

In a television address winding
up his five-day visit here, Mr.
Brezhnev pledged the Soviet
Union to even more intensive
cooperation with the non-Com-
munist world.

"The Europe which repeatedly
was transformed into a center
for aggressive wars which result-
ed in widespread destruction and
the death of millions of people
must be relegated forever to the
past," the Soviet leader said.

After a reference to the Middle
East and other areas of dan-
gerous tension, Mr. Brezhnev de-
clared that the outlook for
humanity is ever more hopeful.

"The war in Vietnam is end-
ed," he said. "Soviet-American
relations are developing satisfac-
torily."

Condition of Lasting Peace
"Broadly speaking, one can say
that our planet today is closer
than ever before to a condition
of lasting peace. The Soviet
Union will exert all its influence
to bear to promote this trend."

The Soviet leader flies back to
Moscow tomorrow after the first
visit by the highest man in the
Soviet power hierarchy to the
federal republic, which only a
few years ago was still being re-
viled by Soviet propaganda as a
land of unrepentant revenge.

Mr. Brezhnev spent all of
his time here isolated from the
public and most of it in
direct talks with Chancellor Willy
Brandt, with whom he spent a
total of 11 hours yesterday.

Practically the only serious
hitch in the visit was a dispute
over West Berlin and the "four-
power agreement," which sup-
posedly regulates the isolated
city's status and ties to West
Germany. Mr. Brandt flatly re-
fused to endorse any joint state-
ment winding up the Russian's
visit unless it included a Berlin
clause, and after hours of nego-
tiation by senior advisers, a
formula was worked out this af-
ternoon.

The agreement states that re-
laxation of tensions in Central
Europe requires "strict adhe-
rence" and "full application" of
the four-power agreement on
Berlin.

"Maintained and Developed"
The Brandt government has
emphasized that the four-power
agreement signed 11 months ago
by the United States, the Soviet
Union, Britain and France has
meant that West German ties
with West Berlin "will be main-
tained and developed."

Bonn was not a signatory of
that agreement. Today's accord,
contained in a 14-page "Joint
Declaration," says the first be-
tween the Soviet Union and West
Germany over West Berlin.

Other major points of the de-
claration were:
● Mr. Brezhnev invited Mr.
Brandt, as well as West German
President Gustav Heinemann, to
make official visits to the Soviet
Union. Both accepted, but no
dates were set.

● Both sides agreed to hold
regular consultative meetings at
the summit and lower levels.
● Further bilateral treaties
covering scientific cooperation,
transportation of persons and
goods, shipping and environ-
mental protection were put in
prospective.

● Bonn re-emphasized its
readiness to establish diplomate

relations with Czechoslovakia,
Hungary and Bulgaria.
● Mr. Brandt and Mr. Brezh-
nev welcomed current negotia-
tions between West German in-
dustrialists and the Soviet gov-
ernment to build an iron and
steel mill in Russia. The plant
reportedly will be built in Kursk,
south of Moscow.

The two leaders also agreed
to encourage cooperation in the
machine tool and automobile
sectors and expressed interest in
further cooperation in the chem-
ical industry, the peaceful uses
of atomic energy and the ex-
ploitation of the Soviet Union's
mineral wealth, especially crude
oil.

As Mr. Brezhnev showed re-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. 'Political' Move Needed Hammer, Russians Set For Natural-Gas Talks

LOS ANGELES, May 21 (NYT).
—Armand Hammer, chairman of
Occidental Petroleum Corp., will
return to the Soviet Union in
two weeks to pursue a "massive"
new business transaction that
would require the United States
to grant most-favored-nation
status and other trade conces-
sions to the Russians.

As outlined by Mr. Hammer,
the new multimillion-dollar project
is a joint venture of Occi-
dental and the El Paso Natural
Gas Co. and involves the building
of a 3,000-mile pipeline from
western Siberia to the port of
Murmansk. He said the pipeline
will be part of a delivery system
to supply natural gas to the West
Coast of the United States, a
system involving Occidental's
tanker fleet.

The deal is the third of five
transactions that Mr. Hammer,
75, has either initiated or con-
cluded with the Soviet Union in
recent months.

The value of the pipeline project
could amount to twice the \$1-
billion or \$2-billion estimate that
has been placed on the transac-
tion in chemical fertilizers signed
in Moscow on April 13, he said.

Coming near the eve of Soviet
Communist party leader Leonid
I. Brezhnev's arrival in Wash-
ington for a new summit meeting
with President Nixon, the new
gas pipeline negotiations will
serve to underscore Mr.
Brezhnev's desire for an elabora-
tion and expansion of the eco-
nomic agreement signed last Oct.
18, five months after the Moscow
summit meeting of the two
leaders.

Criticism on Capitol Hill
Stroog criticism of the Brezh-
nev-Nixon détente and of last
year's huge U.S. wheat sale to
Russia has been reflected in
growing congressional opposition
to the granting of further trade
concessions to the Soviet Union
and particularly to giving Russia
the most-favored-nation trading
status that it seeks.

Mr. Hammer acknowledged in
an interview that there is a
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

After Cordial Kremlin Meeting Rockefeller Bank in Moscow: 'World Must Be Changing'

By Theodore Shabad
MOSCOW, May 21 (NYT).—A
member of the Rockefeller
family, long considered here as
a symbol of top-baited,
cigar-smoking capitalist exploit-
ers, was received today by the
premier of the Soviet Union.

The meeting between Premier
Alexei N. Kosygin and David
Rockefeller, chairman of Chase
Manhattan Bank, was devoted to
the now popular subject of So-
viet-American economic relations
and evidently passed peacefully.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is here
on a one-day visit for the official
opening of a Chase Manhattan
office in the Metropole Hotel,
alluded later at a news con-
ference to the Soviet caricature
of big business.

"The world must be changing
rapidly," he said. "I had nothing
but the most cordial treatment
I cannot help thinking that So-
viet officials do not take their
own propaganda too seriously."

Tariff, Credit Benefits
He declined to go into details
on his discussion with the pre-
mier, but reported that Soviet
leaders seemed confident Presi-
dent Nixon would succeed in ob-
taining tariff and credit benefits
for the Soviet Union. Moscow
has made it plain that there
can be no significant expansion
in Soviet-American trade unless
Congress agrees to such conces-
sions.

Majorities in both houses of
Congress now support legislative
amendments that would not
grant most-favored-nation treat-
ment—as the concessions are
known—to any country that does
not give its citizens the right
to emigrate. Soviet citizens do
not have such a right.

Mr. Rockefeller was asked
whether he believed the average
Russian would ultimately benefit
from the present outpouring of
official Soviet interest in West-
ern economic ties.

"One reason I am so strongly
in favor of broader trade with
the Soviet Union is that I am
confident it will increase human
contacts," the financier replied.

For the time being, at any rate,
this is not evident to anyone
sitting in Moscow. On the con-
trary, the general view among
Western residents is that internal
security is being tightened as the
controlled press proclaims its
desire for closer relations with
the West.

Jewish activists who have been
in touch with Western correspon-
dents report having heard about
an unpublished decree dated Dec.
25, 1972, said to make it a crime
to encourage cooperation in the
machine tool and automobile
sectors and expressed interest in
further cooperation in the chem-
ical industry, the peaceful uses
of atomic energy and the ex-
ploitation of the Soviet Union's
mineral wealth, especially crude
oil.



British Prime Minister Edward Heath arriving at the Elysée Palace in Paris.

STOCKHOLM
TEHRAN
TEL AVIV
TUNIS
VERICE
VIENNA
WARSAW
WASHINGTON
ZURICH

Wiretap Material

Agent Describes FBI Bid
It Support for Dr. King

By Wallace Turner

K. May 21 (NYT).—A 5,000 telephone conversations were monitored. The agent said that the bureau used in an electronic wiretap of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in an effort to undermine the support of white backers. The agent also said that the wiretap was used to determine if King was disclosing information to the support of white backers.

Dr. King were said much more widely than previously been. The agent, Arthur Murtagh, said that the wiretap was used to determine if King was disclosing information to the support of white backers.

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OFFSHORE SAFETY—Crewman from Shell Oil Co. in Gulf of Mexico demonstrates latest in safety equipment, an inflated emergency escape slide from a 65-foot platform that allows offshore oil workers to slide down into detachable 24-man life raft. Another 26 men can hold onto lifelines around sides of the raft.

Lifting of Pollution Curbs Urged

U.S. Studying Ways to Avert
A Shortage of Heating Fuel

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT).—Beyond the threat of a summer gasoline shortage, which is worrying government energy planners, the oil industry and motorists—looms the prospect of a shortage of home heating oil next winter that could be worse than the one last winter.

To reduce the severity of a heating fuel shortage, the Nixon administration's Oil Policy Committee has informally suggested to the states that they temporarily relax air-pollution controls on sulphur emissions. However, the Environmental Protection Agency has not endorsed the suggestion and what the states will do is unclear.

Administration officials and industry executives have acknowledged that a shortage is likely. It could be bad enough, officials have said privately, to require evacuation of people from their homes to central refuges.

The scarcity of petroleum products is part of a larger shortage of energy. The causes are multiple—profligate consumption, low natural gas prices, delays in construction of nuclear reactors for power plants, environmental bars to burning high-sulphur coal and to burning high-sulphur oil and oil production rationing in foreign oil countries and transportation bottlenecks.

The government could take a long step toward moderating or averting any heating-oil shortage by imposing gasoline rationing this summer. Reduced gasoline consumption would release some crude oil for conversion to heating oil instead of motor fuel.

The President's senior advisers are opposed to rationing on the ground that the problem is not grave enough to warrant such a drastic remedy. Rationing, officials say, would result in more bureaucracy and would curtail the government in the complicated business of determining classes of motorists and how much gasoline each should be allowed per week or per month.

William E. Simon, chairman of the Oil Policy Committee, has suggested to state government representatives in recent days that the situation could be eased by temporary modification or suspension of sulphur-emission standards for electric utilities. Such action would let the utilities burn heavy fuel oil whose sulphur content has not been reduced by the blending of lighter home-heating oil, which has a lower sulphur content. That would make more heating oil available.

Construction Menaced
WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—Contractors have asked Congress to act on the fuel shortage before it halts bulldozers and forces layoffs in construction.

As the highway-building season began, Nello L. Teer Jr., a North Carolina contractor and head of the Associated General Contractors of America, last week sounded the alarm after earlier distress signals from the farm belt and from city transit officials.

"Hundreds of construction firms," Mr. Teer said, can get no firm commitments on fuel for projects scheduled to begin in 30 to 90 days, ranging from highways in Virginia to industrial plants in California.

Asking Sen. Jennings Randolph, the Public Works Committee chairman, to hold prompt hearings on the matter, Mr. Teer told him in a letter that a survey of big builders had shown these trends:

● Diesel fuel for heavy highway-building equipment is "in short supply" in the Northeast, the Midwest and the Southwest.

● Production of construction materials and equipment in the Midwest has been cut back and "deliveries delayed" due to fuel shortages.

● Tractors have experienced a "moderate to severe rationing" of diesel fuel "with no letup in sight."

Mr. Teer warned Congress of a "precipitous stoppage" in construction.

Steel Industry
Anti-Pollution
Work FaultedBut U.S. Firms Balk
At Civic Unit's Report

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP).—The steel industry's anti-pollution efforts fall far short of what is legally required and technologically possible, according to a one-and-a-half-year study by the Council on Economic Priorities.

Its 500-page report designates U.S. Steel's plant in Gary, Ind., and National Steel's works in Weirton, W. Va., as the worst air polluters among the 47 mills studied.

Of the seven largest steel companies examined, Armco Steel emerged with a record far better than any other major firm on the basis of air emissions per ton of steel produced, said Alice Tepper Marlin, executive director of the nonprofit council.

No major steel producer emerged with an overall good record in water-pollution control, she said. "Republisc Steel, however, emerged with a distinctively poor water-pollution record, largely because of its abysmal water-pollution controls at four mills in northeastern Ohio."

Legal Action Noted
According to the study, pollution-abatement orders under other legal steps are pending or imminent against 40 of the 47 mills operated by the major producers. These mills account for 70 percent of domestic production, it said.

A spokesman for Republic declared, "We believe the our record of spending attests to our concern with environmental matters." Over the past five years, the company has spent \$80.1 million to control air and water pollution, he said.

A spokesman for National Steel labeled the report "full of inaccuracies." He said that some months ago the company announced an improvement program which will make the Weirton plant "one of the cleanest mills in the country" by December, 1974.

Government figures indicate that it would cost almost \$2 billion over the next five years to bring these seven companies into compliance with anti-pollution requirements, the council executives said.

An annual price increase of less than 1.5 percent for the next five years would enable the firms to raise the money to meet these requirements, the study said. "If this were passed entirely on to the consumer, it would cause an increase of around \$5 in the price of a large car," said Jean Haloran, editor of the study.

The study analyzes Armco, Bethlehem, Inland, Jones & Laughlin, National, Republic and U.S. Steel.

U.S. Oil Firms Go to China
To Discuss Offshore Potential

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—Representatives of several American oil companies and manufacturers of petroleum equipment have traveled to China recently at its invitation to discuss development of its vast offshore oil potential.

The invitations seem to represent a rethinking of China's policy—proclaimed to a Japanese group as recently as January—of keeping foreigners out of offshore oil development. This reconsideration raises the prospect of exchanges of American technology for Chinese oil when the United States is seeking to lessen its growing dependence on Arab oil.

This is a fishing expedition on both sides; the Chinese are looking to see what the companies have to offer and have not yet established a policy, was the assessment of one U.S. official.

An oil industry source said it might turn out that manufacturers of oil rigs and petrochemical equipment, rather than the big oil companies, would get the bulk of China's business. This would still involve large amounts of money and oil.

Among the companies that have gone to China are Continental, Exxon, Mobil and Standard of California. Hughes Tool Co. and Borg-Warner were among many U.S. oil-drilling equipment manufacturers that accepted invitations to display their wares at the recent Canton Trade Fair.

The only Chinese-U.S. petroleum project thought to be under serious negotiation, U.S. officials say, is a medium-sized refinery to be built by U.S. engineers at a cost of about \$150 million.

To develop their continental shelf, stretching from Korea to Vietnam, the Chinese need U.S. offshore exploration and drilling technology, considered to be the most advanced in the world. Little or no geological exploration of the shelf is thought to have been undertaken since the 1950s, but the undersea formations are rich.

Cholera Epidemic, Smallpox in Calcutta
CALCUTTA, May 21 (Reuters).—At least 2,500 persons have died of smallpox here since January and more are dying, health officials said here today.

They said a cholera epidemic was also raging in the city, with more than 100 admissions in hospitals daily. Twenty-seven persons have died of the disease in the last two weeks, they added.

International health experts, unofficially estimate that 30,000 persons may have died this year of these diseases in northern India and Bangladesh.

Space Repairs
Are Rehearsed
By AstronautsNASA Still Hoping
For Friday Launch

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., May 21 (AP).—Faced with a tight schedule to meet a Friday launch date, the Skylab-1 astronauts today rehearsed the critical first two days of their mission when they will try to save their damaged space station.

A space official said it would be "hip and tuck" and a decision on whether to launch Friday will not be made until Thursday.

In simulators and in conferences at the Johnson Space Center, Houston, the three astronauts worked on procedures for freeing a Skylab solar panel and for erecting a gold-and-white sunshade to cool the laboratory, which has been orbiting for a week.

Tentative Plan
A tentative flight plan calls for an astronaut to lean out the hatch of the Apollo ferry ship and attempt to dislodge at least one of two power-producing solar panels that might be jammed.

After docking with the orbiting laboratory on the second day in space, the three astronauts would try to deploy a giant shade to cool the sun-baked craft.

The now favored method is to push an umbrella-like device through an opening from inside the workshop. If this is not possible, a space walk deployment of a separate shield will be attempted.

If the shade can be erected, the space agency believes there is a good chance astronauts Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., Lt. Col. Joseph P. Kerwin and Cmdr. Paul J. Weitz can carry out a full 28-day mission. But medical, scientific and earth resources experiments will have to be curtailed.

Somalia Denies It Has
Soviet Installations
MOGADISHU, Somalia, May 21 (Reuters).—Somalia has denied recent American reports that the Soviet Union had a large communications network and more than 2,500 Soviet military technicians in the country.

It also denied reports by the French newspaper Le Monde which said that Somalia possessed Soviet-made ground-to-ground and ground-to-air missiles.

French Rocket
Fails to Orbit
2 Satellites

BREITIGNY-SUR-ORGE, France, May 21 (AP).—A French rocket carrying two space satellites called Castor and Pollux failed to separate correctly today and fell into the sea after launching at Kourou, French Guiana, the National Space Studies Center announced.

It was the second consecutive failure for the French space program. In the preceding project, the satellite D-2-A Polaire failed to reach orbit, in December, 1971.

Officials blamed today's failure on the Diamant-B rocket, saying it did not produce enough thrust when the second and third stages of the rocket separated 12 minutes after blastoff.

Officials had invited newsmen and technicians to drink champagne after the launching, thinking the satellites had entered orbit. But 107 minutes after blastoff, the Kourou base reported that it was not receiving signals from Castor and Pollux.

They said a cholera epidemic was also raging in the city, with more than 100 admissions in hospitals daily. Twenty-seven persons have died of the disease in the last two weeks, they added.

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Venerated Old Man of Dacca
Fasting to Protest Policies

By William J. Drummond

DACCA, Bangladesh, May 21.—The grand old man of Bengal politics has vowed to starve himself to death as a protest against the policies of Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The 80-year-old Maulana Khan Bhashani, 90, worsened so much today that he was taken to a hospital.

The old man, who holds the title "Maulana," or priest-teacher of the Islamic faith, is chairman of the National Awami party, a vaguely Islamic-oriented party. He is a fierce campaigner and an effective orator despite his age.

The Maulana entered the seventh day of his hunger strike today, saying he would fast until death unless Sheikh Mujib lowered the price of food grains and rooted out corrupt elements from his administration.

In support of the demand, the Maulana's party declared a nationwide general strike for eight hours today, and it appeared to be highly successful. Practically all vehicles, including rickshaws, were off the streets, leaving them strangely silent. Most shops and offices were closed.

A visit to the prime minister's residence ascertained that Sheikh Mujib himself was staying home for the day.

Although Sheikh Mujib's Awami League swept to a huge majority in the general elections last March, the prime minister deals gingerly with Mr. Bhashani, who holds stature far out of proportion to the size of his party.

The Maulana has been a political gadfly since Bangladesh gained its independence from Pakistan. Because of his age, he was able to say what no other politician dared. For example, the Maulana, vociferously anti-Indian, accused New Delhi of plotting to make Bangladesh so economically dependent that eventually the former East Bengal would be annexed into a "greater India."

His criticisms of Sheikh Mujib's domestic policy have landed on fertile ground in recent weeks, largely due to the bad economic conditions in the country. Everybody from rickshaw pullers to university graduates expressed life to be better after independence, but economically, the lot of most Bengalis has deteriorated sharply.

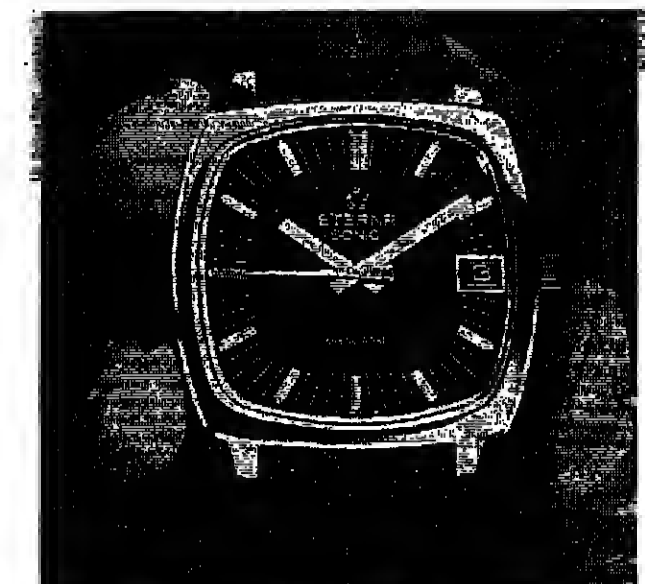
For the last six days, as the Maulana's conditions sank, notables and dignitaries, including Sheikh Mujib, came by to plead with the old man to end his hunger strike, or at least to move to a hospital. Finally, he let himself be packed off, prayer cap, worry beads and all, to the hospital where he continued the fast.

What would the old man's death prove? "It will rouse the conscience of mankind," said an aide, "to the tyranny of this government, which is callous and indifferent."

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Ceausescu in Rome

ROME, May 21 (UPI).—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania arrived here today on a week's visit to discuss trade and security with Italian leaders and to call on Pope Paul VI.



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Brezhnev in Bonn

Like President Nixon in Peking, the dramatic fact of Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn was not what he did there, but that he was there. Both episodes tended to round out cycles of history, to give symbolic validity to moods drastically changed, to a new set of objective situations arising from the wreckage of the old.

The appearance of the stolid Slav in a very Teutonic city presents its own contrasts. Bonn is not the Germany of Berlin or Hitler's last stand, or Munich, where he made his start, or Nuremberg, where he vested his brownshirts with an incongruous atmosphere of Hans Sachs. It is not industrial Düsseldorf or commercial Frankfurt. Rather it stands for the Germany of old universities—a kind of reminder of the days when the Germans were known as a people of poets and peasants, rather than technologists and warriors.

As such, Bonn may not be representative of either old battles or new economic miracles, of the war that was lost when the Russians broke in on the east and the Americans, British and French from the west, or the war that was won when the miseries of postwar Germany were translated into present prosperity, when the cigarette economy of the years after the surrender was transformed by a mark that now looks down on the dollar and rivals the yen.

But then, neither does Leonid Brezhnev

represent those policies which tore Germany in half. Doubtless, the Brezhnev regime in Moscow is quite determined to maintain that separation—but that in itself is an improvement. The Soviet Union clearly does not regard a wholly communized Germany as a presently practical political goal.

It is hard to remember the welter of hatred, fear and generalized woe that made up the Germany of the late 1940s with occupation armies as much in evidence as the littered streets of war-shattered towns, when it had become evident that the land was no longer a battleground between the Germans and the United Nations, but a potential battleground for the victors. It is hard even to remember those much more recent days when President Kennedy announced that he was a Berliner, and East and West were hurling apocalyptic challenges across a land, divided, but growing strong and prosperous.

Brezhnev in Bonn does not signify that all of this past is swept under some diplomatic rug, or that rivalry between East and West is ended. But it is a milestone that marks great progress toward reasonable goals of coexistence. And it is not unwise to contemplate, now and then, the dangers and the follies that pitted so much of the road. For present difficulties, and those that loom in the immediate future, can seem too insurmountable without the perspective of the obstacles that have been overcome.

Avoiding Boom-Bust

The American economy is now running flat out in an inflationary boom that could turn into a bust unless it is soon brought under control. The latest government data show that corporate profits jumped by \$11.6 billion in the year's first quarter—the second biggest increase in history. Gross national product has been climbing even faster than reported earlier; the nation's total output was advancing at a 14.6 percent annual rate in the first quarter—with an inflation rate of 6.8 percent.

This disorderly boom has bred anxiety at home and abroad—an anxiety that has been deepened by a lack of confidence in the administration's ability to manage the economy. This has produced a slumping stock market and heavy pressure on the dollar.

Despite the far greater rate of inflation than it anticipated a few months ago, the administration still shows no sign of significantly altering its disastrously weak Phase-3 wage-price restraints or its "neutral" fiscal policy. Instead, it is leaving the effort to moderate the inflationary boom to the Federal Reserve System, which is trying to slow the huge growth in bank lending to business and arrest the growth of spending.

The lesson of Mr. Nixon's first-term recession should have provided ample proof that monetary policy alone cannot stop an inflation without dumping the economy into recession; monetary restraint must be reinforced by appropriate fiscal and wage-price policies.

The most immediate need is for a tougher

wage-price policy. Secretary of the Treasury Shultz has sought to describe Phase-3 as essentially little different from Phase-2 controls except in one respect. It is voluntary, he says—"like the federal income tax." If such is the case, let the government administer Phase-3 controls as assiduously as the Internal Revenue Service administers the "voluntary" income tax. Instead, administration spokesmen keep declaring that the nation is headed for decontrol next year if business and labor will only behave moderately.

The administration has continued to follow too stimulative a fiscal policy too long. Mr. Nixon had hoped to get by without a tax increase, and chose instead to chop social expenditures to the bone—while continuing to increase defense outlays. The time has come for him to face up to the necessity of putting more fiscal restraint upon an economy that has boomed faster than expected.

This could be done in various ways—by suspending the investment tax credit, by needed tax reform, by imposing a surtax on personal and corporate income, or by reducing defense procurement by several billion dollars.

There is, to be sure, some risk that more fiscal restraint now could deepen a recession that may be already in the works. But there is greater danger that the boom will be allowed to run on until it is too late—and give way, not to a mild recession, but to a disastrous collapse.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Real Test for France

France intends to conduct a new round of nuclear tests—poisoning the atmosphere in and near the South Sea atoll of Mururoa this summer—despite widespread protests, a World Court case and threats of economic retaliation. The French claim the tests will cause no serious damage either to humans or the environment.

These bland assurances have been sharply challenged. Representatives of Polynesia in the French parliament sent an open letter to Prime Minister Pierre Messmer demanding that their people no longer be treated as "guinea pigs." The Australian Academy of Science has issued a report claiming that previous French tests in the area have affected "every man, woman and child in Australia."

This report was one of the factors in Australia's decision, joined by New Zealand and Fiji, to seek a temporary injunction against the tests from the International Court of Justice at The Hague. France specifically barred all defense matters from the court's jurisdiction seven years ago, however, and thus would almost certainly ignore an injunction if one were issued.

France might be more concerned about

the threat of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions to call strikes and boycotts against French goods, industries, ships and airlines—though there is no sign yet of any reconsideration by Paris on this account.

The French understandably resent lectures on the perils of atmospheric testing from the United States and Russia, which together set off 330 blasts above ground before signing the nuclear test-ban treaty 10 years ago. Yet, even if France were to carry out many more tests than it has scheduled, its nuclear arsenal would still be light years behind those of the superpowers.

At some point the logical French are likely to conclude that the political advantages at home and abroad of maintaining a dubious "nuclear independence" are far outweighed by the costs—budgetary, political, moral—of continuing to test and to remain aloof from the collective effort to bring these terrible weapons under international control. It would be a boon for France and the world if the French leaders were to reach that conclusion before the dismal cloud rises above Mururoa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 22, 1898

NEW YORK—President McKinley is bestirring himself to try to soothe the irritated condition of the French people toward America and Americans. He recognizes the fact that by 1898 the war with Spain will be a matter of history. If the United States conquers, as there is no particle of doubt, then it would be just the opportunity to make the finest possible display at the Paris Exhibition. The President, therefore, is taking a deep personal interest in the pending legislation for American representation at the exhibition.

Fifty Years Ago

May 22, 1923

ROME—"Signor Mussolini is not a dictator. He is a trustee who has assumed responsibility for Italy's future, and who will relinquish power as soon as the country is restored to its former dignity and soundness," declared Mr. Irving Bush, the well-known American businessman, today. "My impression of Signor Mussolini is extremely favorable," he said. "I found him without mannerisms and straightforward. He spoke simply and in a few words. I can say that my lasting impression is of a man who has made Italy get to work."



Kissinger and the Watergate Stain

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON.—For presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, this is one of the most anguishing periods in his extraordinary career. The challenges that faced the preeminent world power broker last week did not come from Moscow, Peking or even Hanoi, but from Washington.

Kissinger was struggling to preserve his credibility, in a dispute over the wiretapping of his National Security Council staff that threatened to splinter him with the stain of Watergate.

At the same time, a 24-to-6 vote in the Senate Appropriations Committee against further U.S. bombing in Cambodia sent him into Vietnam cease-fire talks with the weakest bargaining hand that Kissinger ever has been dealt in a major negotiation.

Dismayed

There is no sign that it is the negotiating task in Paris that most troubles Kissinger. Instead, Kissinger is described by close associates as dismayed that he is now becoming besmirched—totally unjustified, he and his associates insist—by what he publicly described on April 22 as "the awareness of events and the tragedy that has befallen so many people" in the Watergate affair.

During the past week Kissinger emotionally has told old friends here and abroad that he has been considering resigning from his powerful White House post if he can think of a way to do so decently, without jeopardizing everything he has helped to build during his White House career. Kissinger is reported to have said that he cannot see how he can step down now, although he has spoken publicly as well as privately of doing so at the appropriate time.

Although the White House affirmed that President Nixon authorized 17 "legal" wiretaps on the NSC staff and newsmen to block national security leaks, Kissinger was left facing accusations of immoral complicity in a "dirty" business, plus charges from unnamed FBI sources that Kissinger personally initiated some of the wiretaps—which he denied.

In discussions in the White House early last week with Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., President Nixon's replacement for staff chief H. R. Haldeman who resigned in the Watergate furor, Kissinger reportedly offered to resign if the President believed that Kissinger's moral authority was impaired.

Reassured

Kissinger is reported to have been reassured that the President still needed him very much. Moreover, it is evident that if Kissinger were to resign at this time, that would imply a parallel with the ousters of Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, with whom Kissinger has had a strange associate-rivalry. Kissinger's deputy, Alexander Haig, also has been in the White House. A Kissinger resignation, in other words, itself could make him appear to be deeply involved in the Watergate scandal regardless of whether he actually was.

Gen. Haig, for many years Kissinger's deputy on the National Security Council staff, last week appealed to several newspaper columnists in Kissinger's behalf. Haig urged them to distinguish clearly between Watergate and the "legal" 1969-71 wiretapping affair—in which other sources report that Haig himself was much involved in forwarding names to the FBI.

Haig and other White House staff members, including Kissinger himself, underscored to newsmen the international diplomatic stakes involved in what some described as an "unthinking escalation" of a minor dispute.

Beyond these has told old friends that he is uncertain about the implications of President Nixon's announcement on May 10 that John B. Connally will become a part-time presidential adviser on foreign as well as domestic affairs.

For a year or more it has been an open secret in Washington that Kissinger regarded his intricate diplomatic style of operation and the former Treasury secretary's tough style as totally incompatible.

It should be emphasized, nevertheless, that there is no current evidence whatsoever that Kissinger is actually on the verge of resigning.

His friends stress that Kissinger has gone through similar

"anguishing" sequences before in which he has talked about choosing an appropriate time to resign, when he could step out of the White House with his prestige high and his accomplishments undimmed.

It is Kissinger's personal relationships in the White House, and his own prestige and authority, rather than international challenges, that now trouble him most.

His task in Paris is no simple one nevertheless. In the Indo-China negotiations, as one diplomat characterized the situation, "Kissinger has a stick and a carrot to bargain with—but he cannot be certain he can deliver either one."

The stick is the threat, renewed Saturday by President Nixon, that the United States will not "stand by and permit the settlement reached in Paris to be systematically destroyed." The carrot is postwar American reconstruction aid to North Vietnam, pledged in the Vietnam agreement. But Congress holds blocking power on the threat and the embecment, and Congress is now turning a stonier glance on Kissinger's power.

Kissinger ultimately may emerge from the Paris negotiations with enough success in patching up the Indo-China cease-fire accord to bring him even more international acclaim. If he does, many admirers are convinced, the controversy over the wiretapping dispute will be relegated to the status of an insignificant incident in the spectacular Kissinger career.

But others in Washington, including supporters of Kissinger's global accomplishments, question that assumption.

'Dam Has Broken'

The "dam has now broken" on a more searching examination of all relationships inside the White House, including Kissinger's powers, as a result of the Watergate scandal, it is now argued by many veterans of power politics in Washington.

One Senate source said this weekend that when the normally conservative Senate Appropriations Committee, joined in turning on President Nixon's Cambodian bombing policy, the message was that "the old magic is gone" for the Nixon administration's foreign policy establishment.

As the Watergate inquiry unfolded, Kissinger's exceptional authority across the entire bureaucratic structure of national security could also come under more skeptical scrutiny than ever before.

Kissinger's position in the power structure inside the White House was unique to start with. In January, 1969, he came in as an outsider to the Nixon loyalists, indeed a suspected outsider.

In order to survive the internal bureaucratic rivalries, former associates say, Kissinger was compelled to make compromises. One example of these compromises, it is now said, was the White House decision to wiretap Kissinger's NSC associates.

A half-dozen contradictory versions are circulating in Washington about exactly what happened to produce the wiretap order, including several competing versions attributed to Kissinger himself.

Kissinger has told some friends that at first he refused to go along with the wiretapping—it was ordered over his adamant opposition and he was compelled to go along. According to other accounts, Kissinger was not reticent in agreeing to the order, but was carried along with the "panic" generated in the White House by "massive" leaks of security information to the press.

There are still other versions that Kissinger himself was misgusted about his colleagues not

primarily on security grounds, but for what they were saying to outsiders about Kissinger himself.

Still another explanation offered is that the Haldeman-Ehrlichman branch of the White House staff were at least equally concerned with imposing "political loyalty" on Kissinger's staff and that the wiretapping served a convenient dual purpose.

While Kissinger has said he was not responsible for putting any names on the tapping lists, several unnamed FBI sources, resentful over what they regard as an attempt to shift responsibility to the bureau, have charged that Kissinger and Haldeman personally put names on the list by telephone or oral instructions.

Haig is reported to have been a sealer in this and other disciplinary practices. Very early in the Kissinger operation, it is said that Haig developed his own special alignment with the Haldeman-Ehrlichman wing which helped to build his prestige with President Nixon, outstripping Haig from a colonel to a full four-star general during the Nixon administration.

Tales of back-biting, duplicity and misrepresentation inside the NSC staff, and between the NSC staff and other offices in the White House, are cascading around Washington.

To North Vietnamese diplomatic adversary Le Duc Tho, as well as the leaders in Peking and Moscow, it must seem ludicrous that a wiretapping incident could so wound a man with Kissinger's power.

His power, however, is inseparable derivative; it is lodged in the President. Kissinger's status by Watergate carries some risk of touching Kissinger.

Other Than Impeachment Search for a Remedy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The first sessions of the Senate Watergate Committee express the true genius of American politics. The showing of steadiness, fairness—even dullness—is just what the doctor ordered for the country. If that approach can be maintained in the Congress, then the outcome of Watergate—impeachment. For the fact is that the American political genius offers many punishments more fit for the Watergate crime.

The essential crime of Watergate is gross abuse of presidential government. To secure advantages for Mr. Nixon, his men engaged vital branches of government in serious criminal action. They even called on the Central Intelligence Agency to cover up a crime—an action that would have destroyed the agency and genuinely harmed national security.

In the Dark?

No one who has followed Watergate believes the President was totally in the dark about these desperate doings. Heavy circumstantial evidence suggests he knew a great deal. So impeachment may be unavoidable.

But no one can be eager for it. It is the ultimate sanction, and the proceeding can create political turmoil and bring the business of government to a virtual halt. Sympathy would surely build for Mr. Nixon, and he might in the end get off free.

Even if the country would have Spiro Agnew in the White House. Nothing in the Vice-President's background nor in his recent performance of domestic and foreign affairs even hints of presidential dimensions. Still, he would draw the country round him in sympathy and the practice of extreme presidential government would be retrieved.

Moreover, it is not as though it were impeachment or nothing. Once the Watergate disease is seen as part of a system, other cures come crowding to mind.

Balanced Powers

The sovereign remedy is a return to the principle of a mixed government with balanced powers. The critical condition is that Congress finally shake itself loose from its eagerness to have the wool pulled over its eyes in foreign policy and its appetite for small favors in domestic affairs. The significance of the recent votes against bombing in Cambodia—that the Congress is now ready to move.

The starting point is to bring the Congress abreast of the executive branch in information. Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., who is

now presiding over the Watergate hearings, and that concern the Senate, Charles Mathias, are preparing legislation which would require all departments and agencies to make available to the committees of Congress information (including classified material) that does not intimate advice to the President. Enactment of the law would cut through the maze of executive privilege finally break the cabal of which has been central abuse of presidential power.

A second critical curb of presidential government raised by the proposals powers and executive agencies which are now before Congress. Under the best of these measures the President would be to come to Congress for a before engaging any forces in military action sustained kind.

The President would arrange the contents of agreements with foreign countries and submit them for ratification if the congressional judge that they were, in fact. These there would be congressional security myth with so much of a cover accrual of excessive power presidency.

Checks on FBI

A third critical reform provide congressional review of the supreme instrument of presidential power—the FBI. Instead of a few leaders, the heads of agencies would be required to report all their activities regular basis to a duly tutored congressional committee with real live critics.

Finally, reform of laws is in order so that dates can at least afford honest. There is no need to go in for any of the e descriptions limiting at the White House seems endorsing. A simple public financing of campaign can put the big donors to the spirit of government business.

The point of all this the country can handle gate without going out don't have to borrow the cabinet crisis; or take some measure of improvement force a resignation. A strong country and off high ability. Our morals minds have not decayed. meet this crisis, as we must past crises, by actions co with our customs, our pre our truly resilient system.

The End of the Affair

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—For four years most of the press and other national skeptics in Washington suspended their disbelief when it came to Henry Kissinger. He had three qualities that were in desperately short supply at the top of the Nixon administration: intelligence, humor and accessibility. He was worth seeing, and he could be seen.

Kissinger used his talents and his position shrewdly in these relationships. He gave liberal access to the press, and he really sympathized with their position. He played to their eyes by seeking their understanding and support for his difficult role in a conservative government.

All of that is not quite yet in the past tense, but that is the way things are moving. Henry Kissinger's extraordinary status in Washington has been shaken.

Attempts to deceive. The immediate reason is Kissinger's behavior in the matter of wiretapping his own staff members. Not only did he have the tapping done; when that fact caught up with him, he tried to explain it away in a series of inconsistent statements that, to put it politely, were attempts to deceive.

When first asked about the tapping, Kissinger gave a long and evasive answer. Then he indicated that he had had nothing to do with ordering the taps but knew about them and had sometimes read the transcripts. Next, in an interview, he said specifically that he had discussed security problems with then FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover but had not asked for any particular form of investigation or suggested "that any particular in-

dividual be investigated." Justice Department officials finally said that Kissinger had asked for the taps and named some men he wanted tapped.

The alleged security reason for undertaking the wiretapping is also revealing. It was a report in The New York Times in 1968 that American planes were bombing Cambodia—a fact that was hardly a secret to the Communists but that was embarrassing to the Nixon administration when disclosed to the American people.

In his defense, Kissinger's friends say that it was not he who wanted his staff members tapped to protect them from doubts being pressed by the security men. One of his senior aides, Kissinger has told people, had an FBI file "this thick." But any actual security violations would surely have been flagged by those in the charge of the investigation.

Why did Kissinger personally read transcripts of the home telephone conversations of his assistants and their wives? One must suppose that he wanted to catch any hints of flagging personal loyalty.

Disasteful Business. The whole business is distasteful in the extreme. It is a sad example of what we are learning from Watergate—the degraded standards of honor in our official life.

But Kissinger is also part of the deeper problem disclosed by Watergate: the centralization of power in the presidency, in disregard of law and institutions. In all his years he has been secretary of state—but one who operates without any feeling of responsibility toward Congress and without the wise if irritating restraints of bureaucracy.

No doubt it will be said that, unlike others on the White House

staff, Kissinger meant well-meaning men are ever dangerous when they allow Kissinger's plausibility him to play a large role vouching the extremely dangerous that what the F wants is above the law.

Before he left for his Paris with Le Duc Tho, Kissinger conveyed a plea for just more congressional toleration the bombing in Cambodia our only way to make the Vietnamese comply with main peace agreement.

There is concentrated in the disregard for fact that has so wounded this For by the accounts of embassy in Phnom Penh overwhelmingly a civil Cambodia. We have inter keep the losing side a terrible cost to the Can It is the United States most massively violating for an end to foreign tion in Cambodia—and every day, the U.S. Con-

When the history of is written, Kissinger will credit for his part in a major Nixon accomplishment that will be set against pages: the rapprochement China and the Soviet U Kissinger will also credit the salesman of an end a better salesman than openly right-wing sign have been. And he will responsibility for the strains on American in calling the press and that Henry Kissinger is a asset and ought to be Kissinger is in many exceptional person. He now to compassion to toleration.

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Than Impo
ch for a
By Joseph K...

In Jails Chieftain Years

Sentenced running Role

MAY 21 (AP).—An
can Army chieftain
was jailed for three
for gunrunning, said
the outlawed orga-

IRA men, Denis Mc-
Sean Garvey, were
arrested on similar
sentences were the
seed on convicted
ce the Irish govern-
its crackdown on
last November.
and the others were
trying to smuggle
guns, explosives and
into the Irish Re-
March aboard the
2er Claudia.
captured with three
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land off Waterford
U was acting chief
he IRA Provisional
ic was arrested.
other Irishmen were
arms offenses and
ear suspended pris-
Charges against
an, arrested on a
the Claudia, were
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in Kills 5, by 100 is Police

Tenn. May 21
nified gunman
with a rifle on a
today, killing five
e 100 policemen
and shot him to
ice said.
Bill Price said the
a policeman and
rs. one of them a
said there was no
ve for the killings.
dead were found
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y across the street.
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more than once.
arrived the gun-
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red officers sur-
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ut down by a vol-
t guns in front of

U.S. Asylum SS, May 21 (Reu- ing consul-gener- ines in Los An- sed for political at what he called policies of Pres- d Marcos. The d yesterday that is under invest- ery, assisting gun mmorality."



DANGEROUS TOYS—Vietnamese youngster, crippled since birth takes a keen interest in the weapons and field gear left for a moment by local militiamen north of Saigon.

'Some Progress' Is Reported By Kissinger in Tho Talks

By Jonathan C. Randal
PARIS, May 21 (WP).—Henry
A. Kissinger said today that
"some progress" had been made
at the end of his fourth private
session with Hanoi's Le Duc Tho.
The meetings are designed to
shorten up the shaky Vietnam
cease-fire.
The presidential adviser's
laconic comment constituted the
first time he had said more than
"O.K." in characterizing the
nearly 18 hours of discussions he
has held with Mr. Tho since the
negotiations resumed last Thurs-
day.
Other indications that the talks
were going well, included the
fact that the technical experts
decided to work late tonight and
the scheduling of a fifth Kissin-
ger-Tho meeting for tomorrow
morning.
As a general rule, during the
long negotiations leading up to
the Jan. 27 cease-fire, Kissinger
negotiating sessions indicated
that the two delegations were
nearing some kind of decision or

Saigon Says Red Grenade Kills Civilians

SAIGON, May 21 (UPI).—The
Saigon command said today that
a Communist hand-grenade at-
tack killed two civilians and
wounded 22 yesterday in a hamlet
10 miles northeast of the capital.
The command said it was the
worst incident involving civilians
since May 15, when 20 persons
were reported killed in an explo-
sion in the coastal highlands.
The command reported 88 Com-
munist violations of the cease-
fire during the 24-hour period
ending at noon today, for a total
of 14,438 since Jan. 28.
Meanwhile, the North Vietnam-
ese Foreign Ministry today issued
a communiqué saying that U.S.
reconnaissance jets made flights
a few miles south of Hanoi yes-
terday.
Continuation of U.S. recon-
naissance missions over North
Vietnam just when the Kissinger-
Tho talks are under way in Paris
has shattered U.S. ties about U.S.
goodwill and results only in
casting a passive light on the
U.S.-North Vietnam talks, in
Paris, the communiqué said.

Australia Asks World Court To Stop French Nuclear Tests

THE HAGUE, May 21 (UPI).—
Australia today asked the Inter-
national Court of Justice for an
injunction to stop France from fur-
ther atmospheric nuclear tests in
the South Pacific pending a
final judgment of the court.
Australia and New Zealand, in
separate cases, told the court that
the continuation of the French
nuclear tests violates interna-
tional law and the Charter of
the United Nations.
They asked the court to rule
that the French government
should not carry out any further
tests.
Australian Attorney General
Klonek Murphy made the plea
for an interim measure when the
court began oral hearings on the
cases.
France had previously said it
would not recognize the court's
jurisdiction in a matter involving
French defense. France boycotted
the sessions.
Mr. Murphy said that Australia
has "rights under international
law and the Charter of the United
Nations to be safeguarded from
further atmospheric nuclear
weapon tests."
The French government, he
said, had "made it quite clear
that France did not envisage any
cancellation or modification of its

Arabs Urge Bonn to Act Against Israel

CAIRO, May 21 (UPI).—The
Arab League urged West Ger-
many and other European coun-
tries today to take a "decisive
stand against Israeli aggression"
in the Middle East, a league
spokesman said.
The call was made by Mah-
moud Riad, secretary-general of
the 18-nation Arab League, at an
hour-long meeting today with
West German Foreign Minister
Walter Scheel.
The spokesman said, "The sec-
retary-general explained to Scheel
the Arab view on the Middle East
crisis and told him that West
Germany can join other Euro-
pean countries in taking a de-
cisive stand against Israeli aggres-
sion."
Mr. Scheel arrived in Cairo yes-
terday on a three-day official
visit at the invitation of Egyp-
tian Foreign Minister Mohammed
Hassan el-Zayyat. Mr. Scheel
and Mr. Zayyat met last night
and agreed on a statement.
In a statement on his arrival,
Mr. Scheel said that détente and
peaceful cooperation in Europe
will be hard to achieve without
a Middle East settlement. He
said that West Germany was
prepared to join in collective
efforts in the search for such
a settlement.
Mr. Scheel was scheduled to
meet President Anwar Sadat to-
morrow, before leaving for Am-
man to continue his Middle East
tour.
Diplomatic sources here said
earlier that West German Chan-
cellor Willy Brandt was expected
to visit Egypt next fall at the
invitation of Mr. Sadat.
They said the visit was based
on preliminary and informal
soundings during Cairo-Bonn
contacts since last March.
No indication on Missing
BANGKOK, May 21 (AP).—
There is no indication that any
Americans are missing in action
in Southeast Asia are still
alive, Brig. Gen. Robert C.
Kingston said today.
Gen. Kingston heads the Joint
Casualty Resolution Center, a
175-man unit charged with locat-
ing crash sites and graves and
recovering the remains of Amer-
icans lost in Indochina.
The Pentagon has listed 1,300
Americans as missing in action
and has declared 1,100 dead, al-
though their remains have not
been recovered.

Palestinians Object to Pact With Lebanon

3 Guerrilla Chiefs Assail Secret Terms

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—
Three Palestinian guerrilla
leaders have openly denounced
the reported terms of the secret
agreement that ended this
month's fierce fighting between
the Palestinians and Lebanon's
armed forces, according to re-
ports reaching here.
These reports asserted that
guerrilla chiefs who spoke at
refugee camps yesterday said that
the guerrillas would not with-
draw from the populated areas of
Lebanon and would not agree
to prohibit heavy weapons in the
camps.
These are thought to have been
key demands of Lebanese Presi-
dent Suleiman Frangieh in agree-
ing to call off his army from the
repeated attacks the Lebanese
made on guerrilla positions in
early May after the guerrillas
kidnaped Lebanese soldiers and
opened fire on the army.
There are no signs in Beirut
of any imminent breakdown in
the truce that stopped the fight-
ing.
But the new tough line and
the bitter criticism leveled at Mr.
Frangieh by the three guerrilla
chiefs demonstrates that major
problems still remain unsolved and
that it may be some time before
the meaning of the latest agree-
ment between the two antagonistic
Arab forces becomes clear.
Their remarks also indicate
that the top Palestinian leader,
Yasser Arafat, may have trouble
imposing any agreement that he
accepts if it does not satisfy the
increasingly restive Palestinian
ranks.
One of Mr. Arafat's top lieuten-
ants in el-Falah, Salah Khalef,
also known as Abu Ayed, re-
portedly said yesterday that
Palestinians would not hand over
the mortars and large-caliber
machine guns stored in the refu-
gee camps.
The two other guerrilla leaders
who spoke at memorial services
for three Palestinians slain in
Beirut by Israeli raiders on
April 10 were listed as Abu
Mahar and Yasser Asid Rabab.
They accused Mr. Frangieh of
doing nothing to protect Lebanese
sovereignty against repeated
Israeli incursions into Lebanon.
The Israelis have built permanent
posts inside Lebanese territory
in some border areas, the guer-
rillas said.

Obituaries Marshal Ivan S. Konev, 75, Soviet War Hero



Marshal Ivan S. Konev

MOSCOW, May 21 (Reuters).—
Marshal Ivan Stepanovich Konev,
75, a leading general of World
War II, has died, Tass said today.
Marshal Konev, a peasant's
son from Lodeino, near Arkhan-
gel'sk, began his military career
as a private in the czar's army
and ended it as commander of
the Warsaw Pact forces in the
1960s.
During World War II his troops
played a leading role in driving
the German forces out of the So-
viet Union and in the capture of
Berlin in 1945.
In May, 1944, as commander of
the First Ukrainian Front, he
became the first Soviet general to
carry the battle into enemy ter-
ritory. His troops swept through
Galicia, Silesia and Saxony, and
shared the honors for the cap-
ture of Berlin with Marshal
Georgi Zhukov.
And in April, 1945, it was Mar-

ed over the tribunal that sentenc-
ed Stalin's secret police chief,
Lavrenti Beria, to death. In 1955,
he became deputy minister of
defense, helped to found the War-
saw Pact in the same year and
was appointed its supreme com-
mander.
He retired from this post for
health reasons but was recalled
in 1961 to command Soviet forces
in East Germany during the Ber-
lin crisis.
He won the Order of Lenin five
times and was twice decorated
as Hero of the Soviet Union.

Dr. Casper C. Warren
CHARLOTTE, N.C., May 21 (AP).—
Dr. Casper C. Warren, 76, for-
mer two-term president of the
Southern Baptist Convention, died
yesterday. During his adminis-
tration, the Southern Baptists be-
came the nation's largest Pro-
testant denomination.

EEC Is Said to Lose Millions In Frauds on Grain Exports

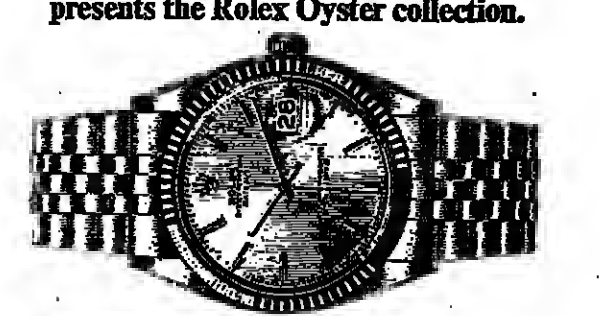
By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, May 21 (NYT).—Shady
entrepreneurs are bilking the
Common Market of millions of
dollars a year in a growing
scandal, European officials be-
lieve.
The imaginative operators have
mastered the complex rules for
giving financial support to farm-
ers in the nine-state European
Economic Community and then
have collected export subsidies
on nonexistent exports.
The United States sent through
a similar scandal 10 years ago
when investigators in Southwest
Texas discovered that Billie Sol
Estes was selling nonexistent
fertilizer tanks to farmers and
mortgaging the phantom tanks
with many of the nation's big-
gest finance companies.
The farm frauds in the market
are worked on a much bigger
scale and very few of the manip-
ulators get caught.
Only after the British joined
the pact on Jan. 1 and started
complaining about funds unac-
counted for in the community
budget did the authorities really
take notice. Mainly officials feel
it is a question of inadequate
controls by the community.
For example, a grain dealer can
collect an export rebate if he
ships grain out of the Common
Market. But some are said to
declare a shipment outside to
Norway, for example, when they
are really shipping from, say,
France to West Germany, within
the community.
The dealer, if French, collects
his rebate not from the Executive
Commission in Brussels, but from
a local Bureau of the National
Interprofessional Office of Grain,
which more or less automatically
grants the rebate on receipt
of appropriate customs declara-
tions.
These declarations, it is said,
can be had by making false
statements, bribing customs offi-
cials or outright forgery.
Lacks Power
For the commission, therefore,
to have any real control it would
have to have power to examine
records of national customs au-
thorities and national farm
bodies.
But this raises delicate ques-
tions of sovereignty. National
governments are still reluctant
to permit community authorities
to come snooping in their back-
yards.
Here is what the Committee
on Budgets of the European
Parliament in Strasbourg had to
say on the point in a report
dated May 8:
The committee "notes again
with great regret that the
largest single expenditure head-
ing of the European budget,
namely the expenditure of the
"guarantee" section of the agri-
cultural fund, is not subject to
adequate national control and
that the audit board is unable
to give the official bodies bind-
ing information on the finan-
cial management of the fund."
That section takes up more
than 80 percent of a community
budget that already is close to
\$5 billion a year.
The fund comes from duties
and levies on goods entering the
community and from taxpayers
in the nine member states,
France, West Germany, Italy,
Belgium, the Netherlands,
Luxembourg, Britain, Denmark
and Ireland.
At \$5 billion to finance market
activities, the budget is already
higher than that of one mem-

Greek Premier Attends Rites on King's Name Day

ATHENS, May 21 (AP).—Prem-
ier George Papadopoulos today
led members of his army-backed
government at religious services
marking the name day of self-
exiled King Constantine.
As a Te Deum was sung at
Athens Cathedral for the 33-year-
old king, Constantine remained
with his family in Rome where
he died in December, 1967, after
his counterpunch against the re-
gime collapsed. A spokesman for
the king said he attended a Te
Deum service at the Greek
Orthodox church in Rome.
The appearance of Mr. Papado-
poulos and Deputy Premier Sty-
lianos Patakis at the service was
a surprise. It had been expected
that the government would play
down the public holiday for the
Eastern Orthodox saints Constant-
ine and Helen.
[Athens security police have
broken up an organization al-
leged to have been responsible for a
recent series of bomb attacks in
Athens, the Ministry of Public
Order said today. The
ministry said security officials
confiscated automatic guns, hand
grenades, anti-tank weapons, pis-
tols and ammunition.]

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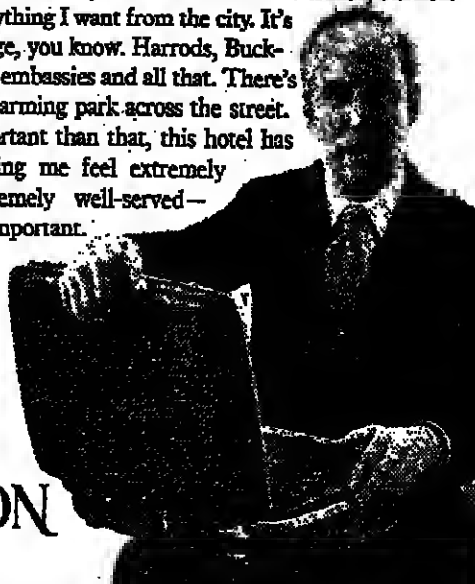
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ingham Palace, embassies and all that. There's
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a way of making me feel extremely
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time I come."



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Egypt Releases Belgian Airliner Forced to Land

CAIRO, May 21 (UPI).—A Bel-
gian airliner that Egyptian au-
thorities ordered to land at Cairo
yesterday continued its flight to
Uganda today after an 18-hour
delay.
A spokesman for the Belgian
Embassy said it had received no
official explanation of the in-
cident, which forced 45 passengers
and 8 crew members aboard the
Sabena 747 to spend the night
in hotels here.
The embassy spokesman and the
Middle East News Agency said
Cairo airport control ordered
the plane to land because the
pilot did not have permission to
fly over Egypt.
Airport sources, however, said
the jet airliner had deviated from
its flight lane.
The airliner was on a regular
flight from Brussels to Entebbe,
Uganda, with a stopover at Nai-
robi, Kenya. The embassy spokes-
man said. He said the pilot had
standing permission to fly over
Egypt.

Pope Names Liberal To Doctrinal Office

VATICAN CITY, May 21 (Reu-
ters).—Pope Paul VI, in a move
expected to bring a liberalizing
influence into the Vatican depart-
ment responsible for doctrinal
orthodoxy, today named a 50-
year-old Italian with wide expe-
rience in pastoral matters as the
department's under secretary.
Mgr. Alberto Bovone, an official
at the Congregation for the
Clergy, was appointed under sec-
retary at the Congregation for
the Doctrine of the Faith, the
former Holy Office.
He replaces Mgr. Charles
Moeller of Belgium, who in March
was moved from the Holy Office
to become secretary of the
Christian Unity Secretariat.

Peru Curbs Beef Sales

LIMA, Peru, May 21 (AP).—
Peru is expanding a ban on sales
of meat during the first 15 days
of each month to reduce imports.
Peru produces only a small part
of the beef consumed in the
country.

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CANNES

Bergman: Technique Wins In His 'Cries and Whispers'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 21 (IHT)—Ingmar Bergman's latest, "Cries and Whispers," has been hailed in the United States as his greatest. It was shown out of competition at the Cannes Festival on Saturday evening to puzzle rather than thrill an international audience.

As an exercise in cinematic technique it is incontestably a motion picture of the highest caliber, a striking contribution by one of the contemporary screen's few stylists. Its subtle use of color—a muted scarlet runs as visual oblique through its despoiling scenes—its reproduction of life in a Swedish country mansion at the century's turn and the consistency of its lofty acting lend it a rare distinction.

Again Bergman plunges us into a brooding consideration of the human condition, illustrating the individual's isolation in a grim depiction of a dying woman's agony. To her deathbed come her two sisters, but the only consolation she finds in extremis is in the affectionate care administered by her peasant servant. There are excursions from the central situation into the past. The two sisters recall their own emotional woes and summer up tender memories of their sunlit girlhood. Harriet Andersson as the woman at death's door, Ingrid Thulin and Liv Ullmann as her sisters and Karl Sylwan as

the faithful domestic render performances of exceptional force and range.

Dramatically, however, "Cries and Whispers" is remote, evasive and of polar temperature. One is held by the technical excellence of the production, but all transpires as though it were taking place behind a glass wall. In part the language barrier is responsible for this chilling effect. Judging from the intense delivery, the dialogue seems to have strong theatrical impact. This has been lost in translation into French subtitles and probably only the Swedish-speaking can offer a just estimate of the film.

Bergman, who came to Cannes for the showing of his new work, is now preparing his next production. This—so the surprise of many—will be "The Merry Widow," the Franz Lehar opera film, directed by Von Stroheim and remade by Lubitsch as a Maurice Chevalier-Jeanette MacDonald talkie.

"I have always divided my time between the cinema and the theater," said Mr. Bergman at a reception given him by the Swedish delegation. "I produced 'The Merry Widow' on the Stockholm stage in 1954. I love it—its heavenly music and its playful plot. No, certainly I shan't try to transform it into a drama. Why ruin such a perfect thing? My choice for the widow is Barbra Streisand, who has consented. It will be shot in English. Until then—probably 1974—no more films. I have directed a television serial on the experience of a married couple for Swedish TV and there is interest in showing this serial in translation abroad."

Warner Brothers commemorated its 50th birthday by flying a jumbo jet load of executives and journalists from Los Angeles to Cannes and showing "The Films That Made Us," an anthology of clips from Warner movies, mostly those of the 1930s and 1940s. Unfortunately, this retrospective included no excerpts from the Lubitsch films made at the studio in the early days or even a photograph of Rin Tin Tin, long the top star and principal breadwinner. John Barrymore, later one of Warner's main assets, was glimpsed fleetingly in a bit from "Don Juan," remade in talkie form with Errol Flynn, but



Ingrid Thulin and Liv Ullmann in Bergman's "Cries and Whispers."

George Arliss, Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart, James Cagney, Edward G. Robinson and Paul Muni were much in evidence and, as a finale, there was the hunt breakfast sequence with Lucille Ball from the forthcoming musical, "Mame."

A new Warner product, "Scarecrow," is competing for honors here. Directed by Jerry Schatzberg, it calls upon two actors of recent fame—Gene Hackman, the tough detective in "French Connection," and Al Pacino, the Mafia heir apparent in "The Godfather"—to impersonate two tramps who befriend each other and become boon companions on a hike eastward from California. The scenario is little more than a loose-knit collection of anecdotes: the adventures of the duo in bars, rooms, jails and freight cars. The characterizations of Hackman as the slow-witted, burly brute and that of Pacino as the younger, less hardened wanderer—this combination recalling the similar pair in Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men"—are admirably taken, but the remaining overall impression is that of a two-man show. Almost nothing has been made of the rich materials of hobo life as it was so vividly described in Jim Tully's accounts. The direction, save for an abundant employment of coarse slang—with strong language substituting for strong drama—is so like that of the Warner productions of the 1930s that one often suspects the film is a remake of some half-forgotten movie with James Cagney and Paul Muni.

David Wolper's production "Visions of Eight," cinematic coverage of the 1972 Munich Olympics by an octet of eminent directors, had its world premiere at the Palais du Festival as an out-of-competition special event.

Each of the participating filmmakers selected a different aspect of the games. The opening is by the Russian Yuri Ozerov. Mai Zetterling chose the weightlifters because "they train in isolation and are obsessed. I'm not interested in sports, but I'm interested in obsessions," comments the Swedish actress-producer. John Schlesinger gives us the history of an English long-distance runner "entered" in the marathon race (he failed to come in first). The Japanese Ken Ichikawa concentrates on "The Fastest," reducing their feats to slow-motion so that they may be studied in detail. Arthur Penn films "The Highest," the German Michael Pfleghar, the competing women; Claude Lelouch, "The Losers," and the Czech Milos Forman contributes the most amusing sequence on multi-athletes and the officious attendants in their green uniforms. The terrorist assassinations of Israeli competitors which overshadowed the conclusion of the Games and shocked the world receive only background mention. Apparently footage on this was never shot. "Visions of Eight" is an interpretation in varying styles rather than a record. It seems destined for wide success.

A second Wolper production,

also shown outside the main program, is "Wattax." This is more in the straight documentary manner, the record of the concert held before 100,000 spectators at the Memorial Coliseum of Los Angeles last summer to commemorate the seventh anniversary of summer 1966 in the Watts community. It is a generous show in itself, with countless fine singers and performers taking the stage. In this spectacle the black experience in the United States sounds its voice.

LONDON: Ozawa's San Franciscans

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 21 (IHT)—It is unlikely that Seiji Ozawa would be taking the San Francisco Symphony on a European tour if he did not believe that now, three years after his assumption of its musical directorship, it is to be numbered among America's great orchestras.

Two concerts over the weekend, one at Brighton Friday, the other at the Royal Festival Hall Saturday night, have found audiences and critics heartily endorsing his high opinion of the orchestra. There have been glowing words for Ozawa too.

What kind of orchestra it is could be inferred from the programs. The principal items were Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" at Brighton and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 at the Royal Festival Hall, works that a touring orchestra will choose only if confident of an exceptional performance. They offer the further advantage—and hazard—of putting on display every choir and every soloist.

With Ozawa conducting, they also require the ultimate in concentration and responsiveness. His reading of Tchaikovsky was, to my Philadelphia-conditioned ears, sheerly Stokowakian, at once inspirational and inspired. The old warhorse was

given the ride of its life, Ozawa's baton more whip than time beater, the orchestra with him to a man (or woman) every inch of the course.

It may have been a bit too headlong, a bit too supercharged, a bit too exciting. The fortissimo opening of the last movement even woke the gentleman with a Scotland foretelling in his lapel, who, exuberated by the tensions of Scotland's 1-0 defeat by England that afternoon, had been sleeping quietly in the seat next to mine.

But I was reminded of something Stokowski said in Philadelphia many years ago when I wrote of his performance of the Tchaikovsky Fifth that he and the orchestra had begun where Tchaikovsky left off. "Some people," he told an audience at a subsequent concert, "say that we put more into the music than is there. Nonsense! It is simply that we get more out of the music than other orchestras do."

Anyway, Ozawa and his San Franciscans, in a superbly modulated accompaniment to Janet Baker's admirable singing of Berlioz's "Les Nuits d'été," showed that they can deliver more than blockbusters. It was a memorable debut for a very fine orchestra.

VIENNA

'Moses and Aaron' Opens Festival

By David Stevens

VIENNA, May 21 (IHT)—The Staatsoper stretched itself to the utmost last night for its contribution to the opening of the Vienna Festival—a much-anticipated production of Arnold Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" that was musically brilliant and visually almost overkill in detail.

The production is all the more welcome since it is almost 90 years since Schoenberg was born here and, for various reasons, Vienna has never exactly been in the forefront in presenting the work of this composer and his disciples. This production is only the seventh stage presentation since the first one in Zurich 18 years ago and the first concert performance three years earlier in Hamburg. But most of these productions have been recent. Another is planned by the Paris Opéra next fall, so this profound, complex and uncompleted work seems to be taking its place as one of the great challenges of modern music theater.

Last night's audience reserved its wholehearted approval for the Vienna Philharmonic and the conductor, Christoph von Dohnanyi, the chorus, and Ralph Boyesen, an actor in the spoken role of Moses. Some loud noises of disapproval from the ever-vociferous standees seemed to be directed mainly at the stage director, Götz Friedrich, and tenor Sven Olaf Elisson as Aaron.

Friedrich's staging was rich in psychological insight into the title roles and the ambiguous re-

lationship between Moses, who lacks the power of communication but who holds the pure idea of God and his law, and Aaron, who has the power of making these abstractions tangible to the captive Jews and grossly misuses his gift.

As the two meet in the desert, they pass each other in opposite directions, then circle back to back—opposites yet bound together, each powerless without the other. This Moses is decidedly human, not the almost God-like figure that Hans Hotter, for instance, presented in the Frankfurt production. And if Boyesen somewhat overaccented the *Sprechstimme*, his vocal and bodily expression of anguish and despair was powerful.

Elisson, as Aaron, did not always have the power or richness of tone the part demands, but he was very effective as the sick knacker of Moses's ideals, the glib politician, the power-hungry Gauleiter.

On a more practical level, Friedrich worked wonders with the chorus and various minor characters, doing much visually to clarify what is, on the narrative level, a very complicated story. But he also loaded his staging with a dense superstructure of symbolism and cross-references, seeking to draw parallels between the Biblical epoch of the story, its prophetic connotations for the 1930s (Schoenberg completed the two acts he wrote on the eve of the Nazi era), and its implications for the present.

The connections were ways clear, at least on first

ing. Rudolf Heinrich dealt basic, abstract set that of two rectangular side, narrow central ramp, a lights overhead and, at either another battery that represented the de freedom, a grillwork attributed to the camp atmosphere of cap a slope leading to the r where Moses awaited in its most striking imag the opening scene, with a pure white wilderness taring the Burning B the last, as the lights g a doubt-stricken Moses ing his lack of the eloquence.

Erich Walter's chor made the organic scen second act into plea somewhat euphemistic tations of degradation place under a stylized, Golden Calf.

No attempt was made form the third act, fr the text and only a few sketches exist. For some Schoenberg was unable it, and it may be that many "unfinished" work the way it should be.

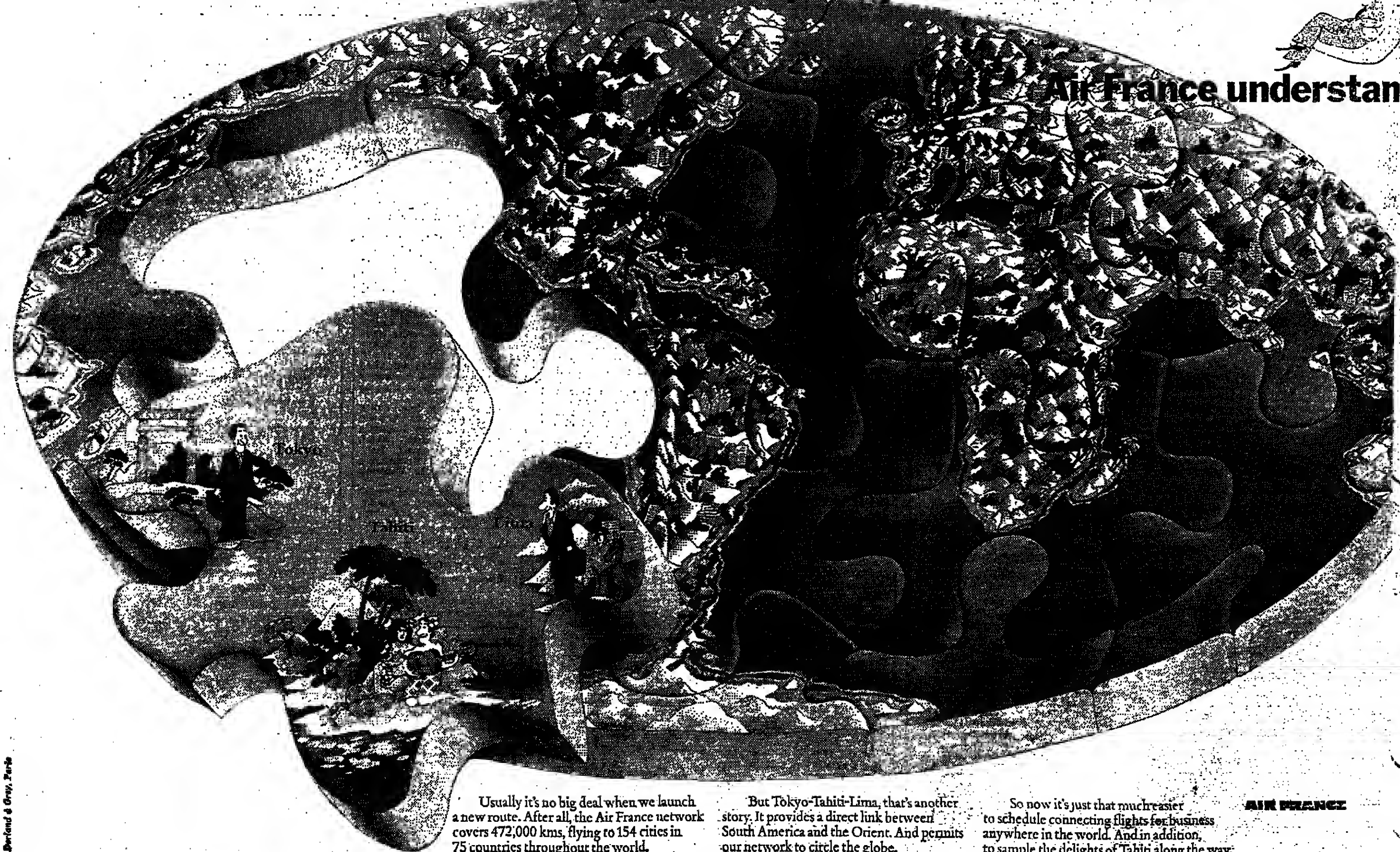
CBS Tops R In Annual E Presentation

LOS ANGELES, May 21 (IHT)—Laurence Olivier Emmy prize for the b and the Julie Andrews I named the best musical the 25th annual television last night in Hollywood.

The Emmys were pres a nationally-televised the National Academy vision Arts and Science for news programs a mentaries will be made York tomorrow night, entertainment categori picked up 25 awards; NBC, 10, and Public Bro System, seven.

Lord Olivier's award his starring role in "Le Journey Into Night" by O'Neill. The Julie Andr won although it is being next fall by the Broadcasting Corporat best actress Emmy went Leachman for her per in "A Brand New Life."

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Gold Falls in New Highs

Cite Fears of Watergate Scandal
The strength of the dollar, ascribed today's dollar activity at least in part to a report that the Watergate scandal might force Nixon to resign.

Speculation about the future is taking place in the White House. The dollar fell as much as 15.43 before recovering somewhat in the final half-hour.

Volume climbed to 20.59 million shares, the most since last February's 17.08 million. The turnover was heaviest while the market was weakest, indicating that the momentum was decisively downward.

Wall Street's lingering anxieties over the Watergate scandal appeared to be the chief depressant, although reports of renewed weakness of the dollar in European currency markets added to the air of pessimism in the investment community.

Only 227 stocks closed higher on the Big Board, while 1,392 finished with losses. Meanwhile, the price of gold rose sharply in European dealings, reflecting its traditional position as a safe haven for investment funds in times of uncertainty.

For a while, gold stocks also showed strength in New York. But even they turned soft late in the session.

Seaboard Coast Line and Occidental Petroleum, both up 3/8, were the only gainers among the 15 most active stocks. Seaboard was recovering from the 10-point drop it absorbed last Thursday, when directors said dividends in future quarters would be omitted for the time being.

American Telephone was the most actively traded issue, unchanged at 6 1/8 on 307,500 shares, while the common slipped 3/4 to 51 3/8. Flying Tiger declined 2 1/2 to 18 3/4. The all-cargo firm denied that it intends to seek air routes to Peking.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Lower Earnings Seen in Japan

The total net profit of 413 major Japanese companies listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange is expected to rise for the six months ending September by 7.8 percent from the preceding six months, the economic newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun says. The companies reported a 20.2 percent increase in net profit for the six months ended March from the preceding six months. The paper cited the effects of the government's tight money policy, sluggish exports reflecting the yen float last February and increasing labor and raw material costs for the relatively low projected rate of increase. During the six months ending September, Nihon Keizai expects total sales of the 413 companies to rise 7.6 percent from the preceding half year.

Firm to Make Tobacco Substitute

Imperial Tobacco Ltd. plans large-scale production of a tobacco substitute designed for blending with tobacco. The product, called New Smoking Material (NSM), is a modified cellulose obtained from wood pulp. Although Imperial Tobacco executives refrain from making any definite health claims for the product, the company's research director, H.R. Bentley, says: "We hope that in NSM we might have a product, the use

Rise in Labor Costs Least in U.S.

Labor costs have been rising more slowly in the United States than in most Western nations, an analysis by the Labor Department shows. Unit labor costs in manufacturing industries rose 1.5 percent in the United States last year, while in Canada, eight West European countries or Japan. The 10 nations studied all "had sharper increases than the United States," according to the analysis, "because their rates of increase in hourly compensation exceeded their productivity growth rates by a wider margin than was the case" in the United States.

INA Considers European Expansion

INA Corp., of the United States, is considering expansion of its already extensive activities in Europe, chairman John T. Gurrah reports. Mr. Gurrah said INA is "extremely pleased" with its 10 percent holding in Cie. Financiere de Suez, of France. He says INA "is closely watching" developments from the recent cooperation agreement between Suez, Warburg & Co. and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas).

Special Incentives Are Seen

Europeans Are Bullish on Wall Street...

LONDON, May 21 (AP-DJ).—European investors are not expecting any panic flight of funds from Wall Street, but they are not expecting any panic flight of funds from Wall Street, but they are not expecting any panic flight of funds from Wall Street.

Among those lacking enthusiasm for the U.S. market is Nicolas Krul, research director of Lombard Odier & Co., Geneva, who notes that his lack of interest in the market is "relatively greater than in most of the world stock markets. Another of similar view is Hans Baer, partner in Julius Baer & Co., Zurich, who says, "We can't get too enthusiastic about U.S. securities. They are anything but attractive."

Special Incentives

However, peculiar pressures are being exerted on European investors, giving them incentives Americans lack for getting back into the U.S. market. These pressures clearly show in the statistics. In January and again in February this year, net purchases of U.S. corporate securities by foreigners exceeded \$100 million—a remarkably high figure. The March figure has not yet been released, but it is expected to be so high that the first quarter total will be a record.

One of the incentives for Europeans to invest in the United States arises because it is no longer possible for an outsider to freely invest funds in a number of major stock markets, particularly in Switzerland, West Germany and Japan.

To avoid the inflationary effect of capital inflows, the authorities have set up "pool" systems, which basically means a foreigner can buy stocks only if another foreigner sells them. The United States has no such barriers to inflows of foreign money.

In addition, Swiss banks cannot very well simply accumulate cash flowing in from their customers in other countries, because such deposits are subject to "negative interest rates" that cut into the customers' money. Thus, Swiss bankers are under pressure to put any new funds to work promptly.

Devaluation Factor

And the 10 percent devaluation of the dollar in February is a major consideration abroad. Because of that and the late 1971 devaluation, "it would be difficult to assume another big devaluation" of the dollar, one Swiss banker says.

Hence, he reasons, Europeans have less to fear now than in January about any profits on U.S. stock prices being offset by a sharp increase in the number of dollars they would need to later buy their own currencies again. Thus, from the European viewpoint, the low prices to which most U.S. stocks have slumped look appealing enough to warrant active bargain hunting. While it urges "aggressive" investors to seek short-term gains in French or Belgian markets, the Zurich-based Swiss Credit Bank finds the U.S. market offers "promising" long-term possibilities," chief researcher Hans J. Mast says.

To maintain a "more or less neutral position," Mr. Mast adds, the bank keeps the proportion of funds invested in the United States about steady, as opposed to that in other countries. For one of the largest funds it manages, this is about 40 percent, he says.

Keeping a stable proportion of funds in the U.S. market, though, Swiss and some other European institutions are switching around from one U.S. stock to another. Many customers are being advised, too, to buy U.S. and European debt securities, as well as U.S. real estate, and some big corporate clients are being urged to buy entire U.S. companies.

...But U.S. Institutions Sell

More Stocks Than They Buy

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP-DJ).—The first quarter was the seventh consecutive period during which U.S. institutions sold on balance more common stocks than they bought.

Of the 80 investment companies surveyed, sellers outnumbered buyers by 43 to 37, while transactions at the net were inconclusive. The dollar margin between selling and buying rose to \$312.7 million, from \$178.9 million in the previous quarter.

At the same time, more funds took to the sidelines. Overall trading declined almost 20 percent to \$3.72 billion. Although selling volume was down 15.6 percent, buying dropped even further, by 22.9 percent.

The shift in sentiment was particularly pronounced among the closed-end funds. Eight turned bearish, twice as many as in the 1973 fourth quarter. Among the open-end funds, the margin of selling over buying more than doubled, to \$21.9 million from \$10.8 million.

Dreyfus the Biggest

The biggest individual net seller was Dreyfus Fund, which liquidated \$90.3 million in equities. The president, Howard Stein, comments in his quarterly letter to shareholders that "over the past three months we have been disappointed with the behavior of the equities market."

Nonetheless, he adds "the equity market holds the greatest promise for the long-run investor, for that person who has faith in the future of our nation and its economy."

Why all the pessimism in the industry? The Howard P. Calhoun, president of Rome Price New Era Fund, explains it this way: "Although the traditional measures of our economic health appear favorable... this is secondary at the moment to the nation's problems of inflation and balance of international trade. We are approaching, if not already at, a point of crisis with no real near-term solution in sight. We believe our investment policy should remain cautious."

Chairman Philip L. Carret and president John F. Cogan Jr., of Pioneer Fund, talk of the unprecedented "hostility" or "indifference" the investing public shows toward Wall Street. They add: "The Watergate scandal in Washington, the Equity Funding scandal in the insurance industry have eroded public confidence. The mere boycott, hints of possible gasoline rationing this summer are hardly evidence that all's well with America."

Not all funds are bearish. For example, Charles F. Eaton Jr., chairman of Eaton & Howard Balanced Fund, believes "investor unrest is being overcome. While a slowdown to a more sustainable rate of economic growth is in prospect, we believe that the transition can be accomplished with a minimum of distortion, and that prospects favor a prolonged period of good business. As time passes, investor confidence should be restored."

U.K. Slashes Public Outlay

LONDON, May 21 (AP-DJ).—The British government today announced plans to cut public spending in order to protect the country's current economic boom and hold back inflation.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber said he would slash £100 million from the current 1973-74 budget and £500 million from 1974-75 spending plans.

Mr. Barber told the House of Commons that the reductions were necessary to ensure the public expenditure "doesn't preempt too much of the nation's output and so jeopardize the continued expansion of the economy in 1974-75 and beyond."

Debate on Boom

Mr. Barber acted at a time when economists and businessmen have been debating whether the boom must be moderated to prevent overheating and aggravation of balance-of-payments problems.

His statement came on a day when the government released statistics showing that gross domestic product, money supply and wages are rising fast and when two big banks announced reductions in lending charges. The government statistics showed:

- Gross domestic product rose 1.5 percent in the first quarter of 1973, an increase consistent with the official assessment that the economy is now growing at a rate of at least 5 percent a year.
- On an annual basis, the narrowly defined money supply expanded at a rate of 17.8 percent in the three months ended April 18. The broadly defined measure rose at a rate of 21.6 percent a year.
- Basic weekly wage rates rose 3 percent in April, against a rise of 0.8 percent a month earlier. The increase reflected the easing after March 31 of government controls on wages.

Orders Drop For Durable Goods in U.S.

Decline of 2 Percent After Big March Gain

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods fell 2 percent, or \$856 million, to a seasonally-adjusted \$41.49 billion in April, the Commerce Department reported today.

This followed a sharply upward-revised 5.6 percent March gain, originally set at 2.2 percent.

Shipments of durable goods rose 2 percent, or \$768 million, to \$39.38 billion, following an upward revised 0.7 percent March increase.

Decline Explained

The Commerce Department said the decline in new orders was primarily due to a \$555-million decline in primary metals industries and a \$425-million fall in the machinery industries.

The increase in shipments was due to a rise of \$445 million in machinery industries and \$306 million in transportation equipment.

Unfilled orders grew principally because of an increase of \$785 million in the primary metals industries, a \$460-million gain in transportation equipment and a \$390-million rise in machinery industries.

Commerce Department data show the new order gain of 1.8 percent a month over the past three months compares with a 2.3 percent gain on the same basis for the previous quarter.

Ekofisk Pipeline Set

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., May 21 (Reuters).—Phillips Petroleum, operator for a four-company oil group, said construction is scheduled to start immediately on the 220-mile pipeline to move crude oil from the Ekofisk site in the Norwegian area of the North Sea to Teesside, England.

Watergate, Weak Dollar Hit Stocks

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, May 21 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices continued sliding today in heavy trading and all leading indicators of price trends toppled to lows for the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.66 points and closed at 885.51, its lowest closing level since late December, 1971. Earlier in the session, the Dow Jones was

Japan Trade Deficit With U.S.

Is Predicted for This Month

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, May 21 (WFP).—Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi predicted today that Japan this month will suffer its first monthly trade deficit with the United States in more than two years, reversing the surplus trend which caused increasingly strong protests from the United States.

In a press conference with American reporters, Mr. Aichi attributed the recent dramatic improvement in trade equilibrium to policy measures taken by Japan in response to overseas pressures. He conceded, though, that part of the cause of the soaring import totals is the sharply rising price of many agricultural products and industrial raw materials which this country buys from the United States.

Because of the turnaround in the trade figures and other favorable actions and trends, he declared, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka will be able to meet President Nixon in Washington in July with a "somewhat easier frame of mind" than had been generally expected.

Figures Show Decline

Both U.S. and Japanese official figures have shown a sharp decline in the bilateral trade imbalance in the first quarter of this year, and there is every indication that the trend is continuing.

According to U.S. statistics, Japan had a bilateral trade surplus of \$418 million in the first quarter, less than half the \$887

Kreditbank Resumes Trading in Eurobonds

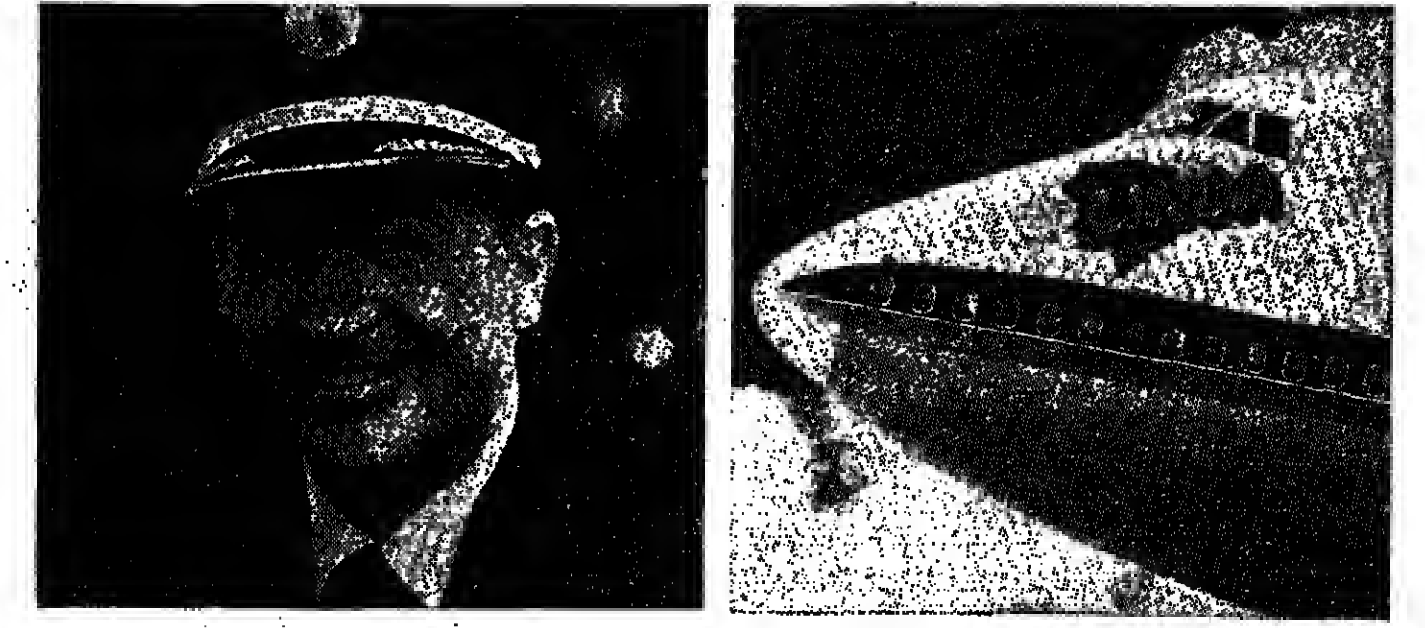
LUXEMBOURG, May 21 (Reuters).—Kreditbank Luxembourg resumed normal dealings in the convertible Eurodollar bond market. Last week the bank temporarily restricted its dealings to review current market conditions.

Deputy director Andre Coussemont said the convertible sector was a heavy drag on trading profits and the market had become "a game to see who could be the quickest to catch the other" as issue values deteriorated under the influence of currency unrest.

Markets Shut

Canadian securities and commodities exchanges and banks were closed Monday in observance of Victoria Day.

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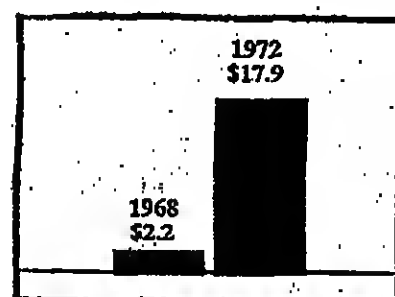
• Overall, we've shown steady growth in fully diluted operating income per share for five straight years. (See graph, lower right-hand corner)

• Last year, our operating income rose to \$62.2 million—a 28 percent increase from the previous year.

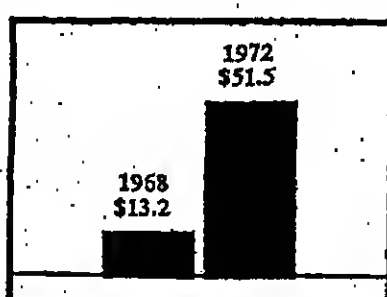
• Corporate assets are now over the \$3 billion mark.

The graphs below tell part of the story. You'll find all of the details in our 1972 annual report.

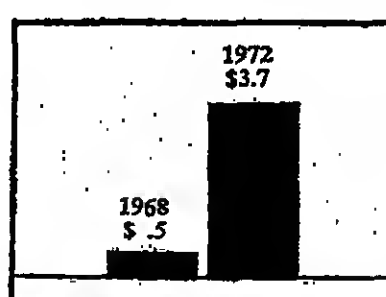
Key: Small graphs show operating income in millions of dollars. Figures are before income taxes, corporate interest expense, overhead and minority interest. Divisions acquired after 1967 show operating profits from year of acquisition.



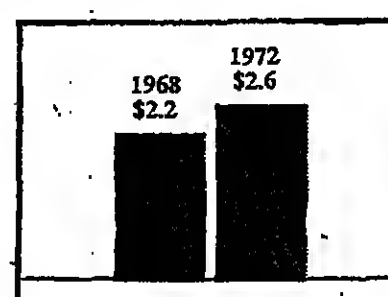
Property and casualty underwriting



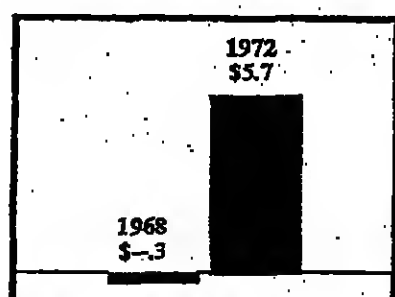
Insurance investment income



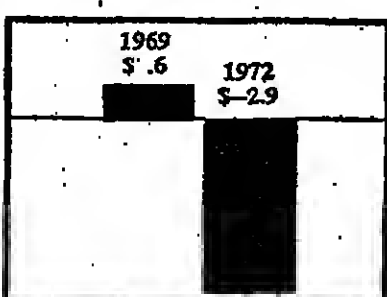
Life, accident and health insurance



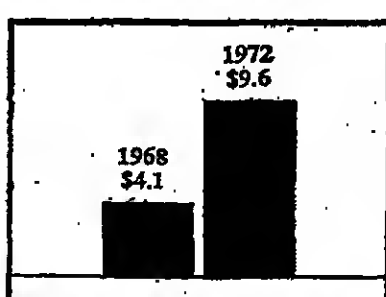
Savings and loan



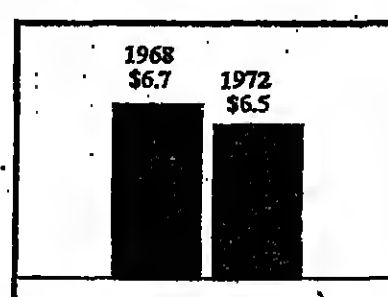
Residential heating and air conditioning



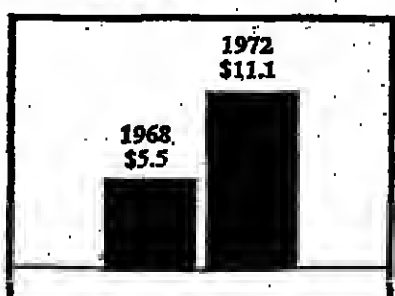
Commercial heating and air conditioning



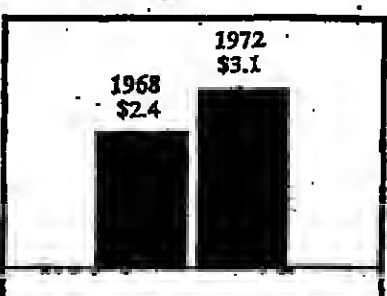
Water heating and refrigeration



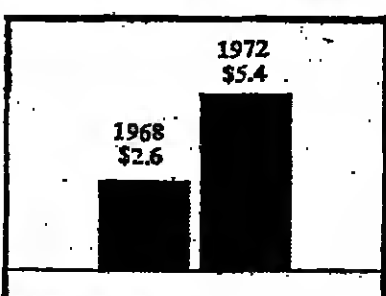
Containers



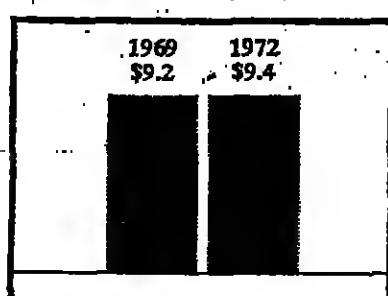
International manufacturing



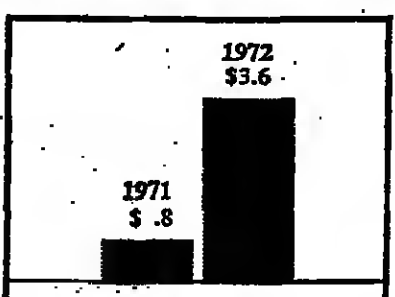
Aircraft modification



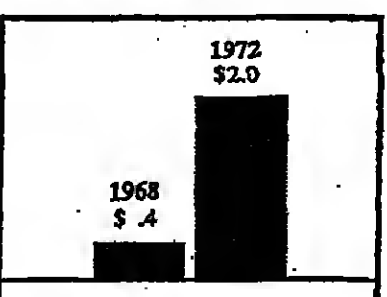
Magazine printing



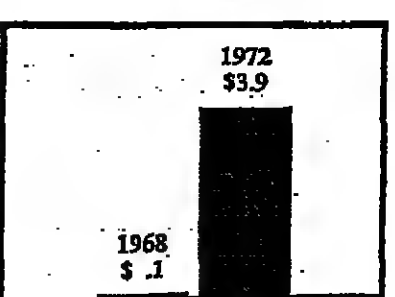
Mobile homes



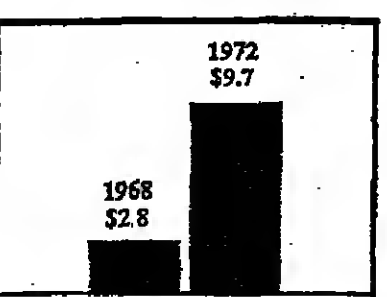
Conventional housing



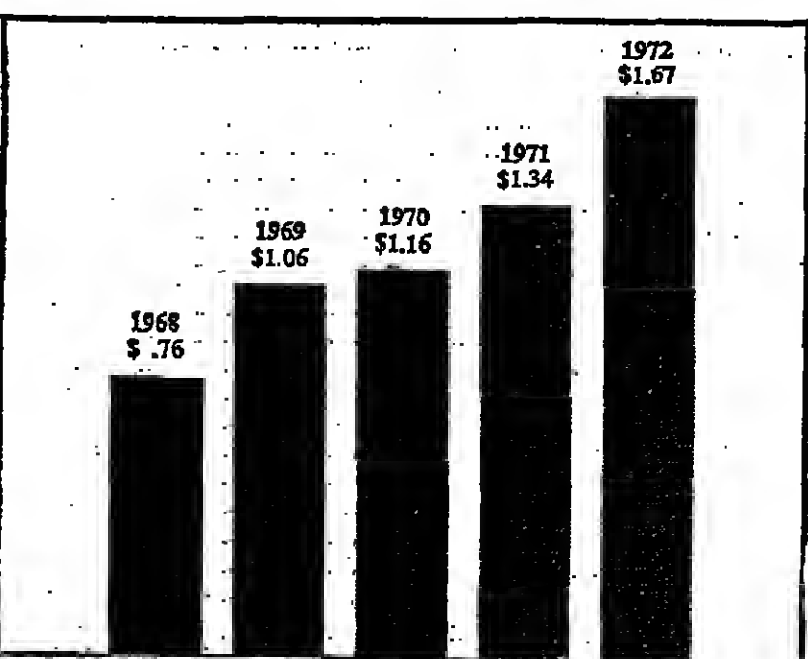
Budget motels



Real estate



General Development Corporation (48% owned)



City Investing's fully diluted operating income per share.

City Investing Company

767 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

Stockerstrasse, 38, Zurich 8002, Switzerland

—1972—					—1973—					—1972—					—1973—				
Stocks and	Div. in \$	P/E	Sts.		Stocks and	Div. in \$	P/E	Sts.		Stocks and	Div. in \$	P/E	Sts.		Stocks and	Div. in \$	P/E	Sts.	
High Low			100s.	High Low Last	High Low			100s.	High Low Last	High Low			100s.	High Low Last	High Low			100s.	High Low Last
100s.	High	Low	Last	Change	100s.	High	Low	Last	Change	100s.	High	Low	Last	Change	100s.	High	Low	Last	Change

(Continued on next page.)

Chesebrough-Pond's Inc.

has acquired

Health-tex Inc.

*The undersigned initiated the above transaction and acted as
financial advisor to both companies.*

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

May 17, 1973.

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO S.A.

26 Avenue de l'Opéra - Paris-1er

Owned by:

- The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.
- Bank of Tokyo Holding S.A.
- The Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd.
- The Bank of Kobe, Ltd.

- The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.
- The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd.
- The Kyowa Bank, Ltd.
- The Saitama Bank, Ltd.

The ordinary General Meeting, which was held on May 21, 1973, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kazuo KUBOTA, President, approved the annual balance sheet and the accounts for the fiscal year 1972, after hearing the report from the Board of Directors from which we present the following excerpts:

The results obtained for the year 1972 were satisfactory in spite of relatively unfavorable economic conditions which affected the Eurocurrency financing activities during this period. Profits amounted to approximately U.S.\$900,000; the outstanding amount of loans granted increased to \$177 million.

The international role of BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO was even more accentuated with the Bank taking part in a number of syndicates underwriting and placing international issues, and the loans granted now cover more than forty countries.

With the completion of the Bank's fourth financial year, satisfaction can now be expressed as regards the position gained and the expansion of activities at the service of Japanese and international clients.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1972
(ONE U.S. \$ = F.F. 5.121)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Deposit with Central Banks and the Treasury	1,559	Banks and Financial Institutions	202,840,112
Banks and Financial Institutions	70,036,856	Deposits	1,095,781
Treasury Bills and Bills received in pledge	1,171,646	Derivatives of Deposit	1,000,000
Loans to Customers	143,471,372	Other Liabilities	4,199,436
Other Assets	3,833,300	Provisions	284,789
Sum of Receivables	76,266	Reserves	2,581,106
Investment Securities	7,737,441	Capital Stock	14,645,577
Participation Securities	985,122	To be carried forward	1,773
Fixed Assets	230,074	Net Profit for the current term	885,161

U.S. \$ 227,533,645

U.S. \$ 227,533,645

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Pledged Treasury Bills	U.S.\$	3,710.213
Guarantees & Endorsements	U.S.\$	11,760.747

B. E. T.

HILTON-MALTA MARBELLARABATTUNIS

The Malta Hilton has all the pleasures and relaxation of a great resort hotel. And complete business and meeting facilities to tempt you to mix pleasure with business.

The Marbella Hilton was built for pleasure. Sandy beach, pool, fine restaurants with live flamenco and a year-around activities program. Golf nearby.

The Rabat-Hilton offers modern comfort and convenience in Morocco's ancient capital. Robert Trent Jones Royal Golf Course, minutes away.

The Tunis Hilton has a resort atmosphere, five minutes from the centre of this historic city. Visit Roman ruins and the 9th-century Great Mosque. Free bus service to the beach.

**STAY WITH
PEOPLE WHO CARE.**



HILTON
INTERNATIONAL

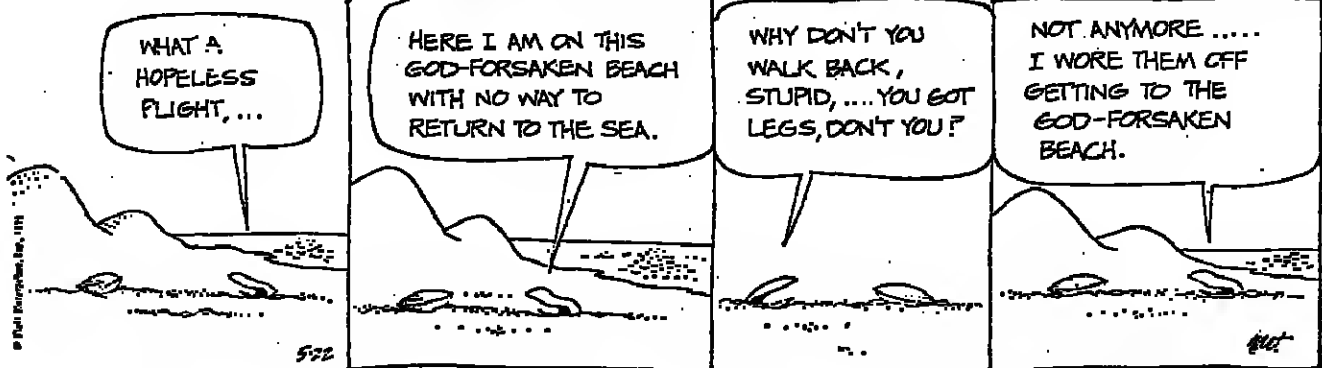
FOR RESERVATIONS CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL, OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8881. IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56.

هذه امانة ليصل

PEANUTS



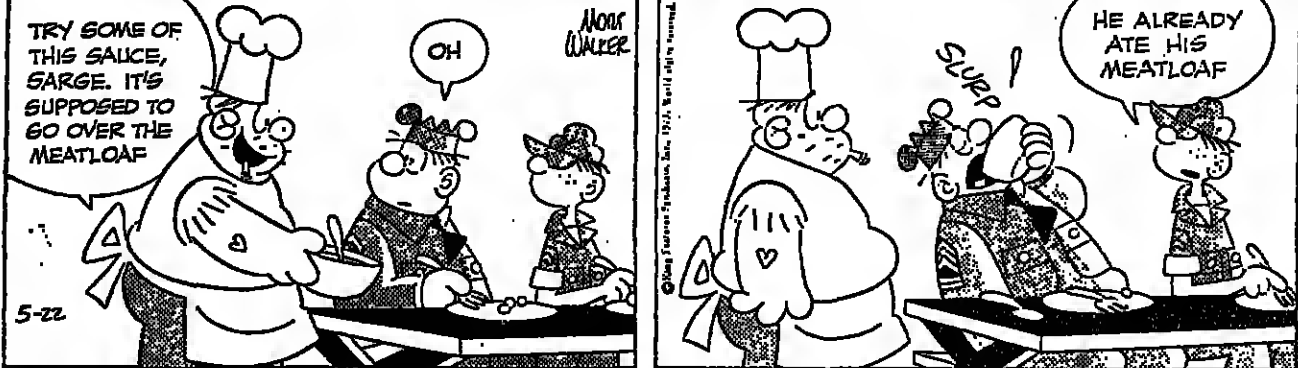
B.C.



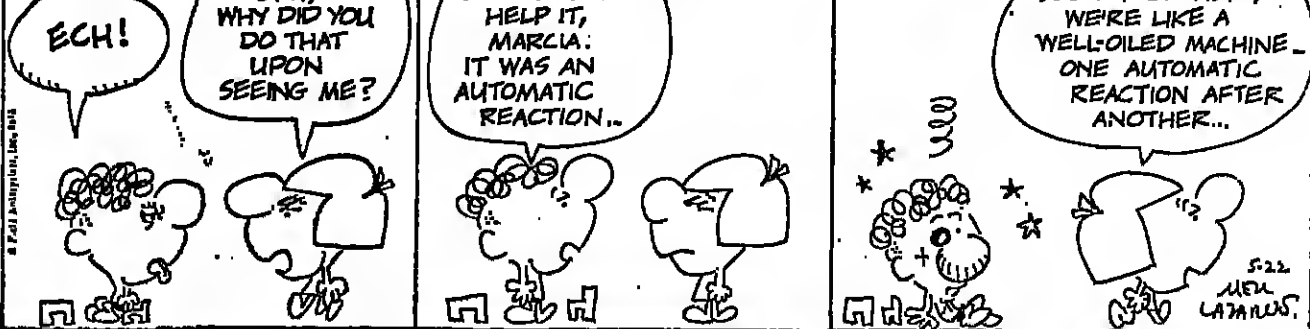
L.I.L. ABERNETHY



BEETLE BAILEY



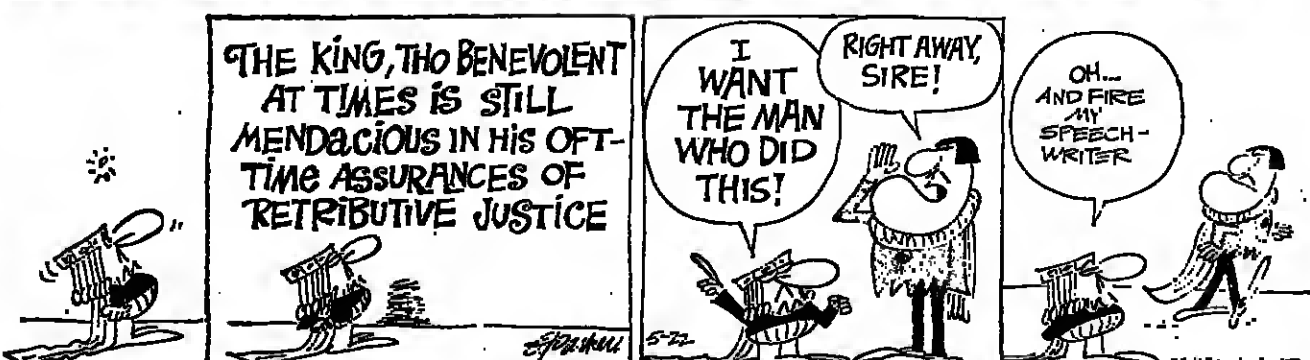
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



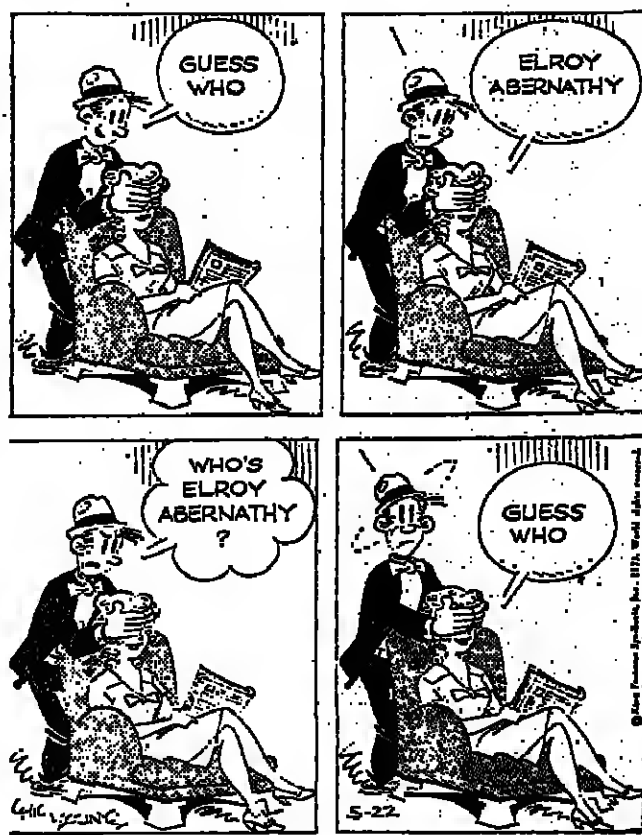
POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

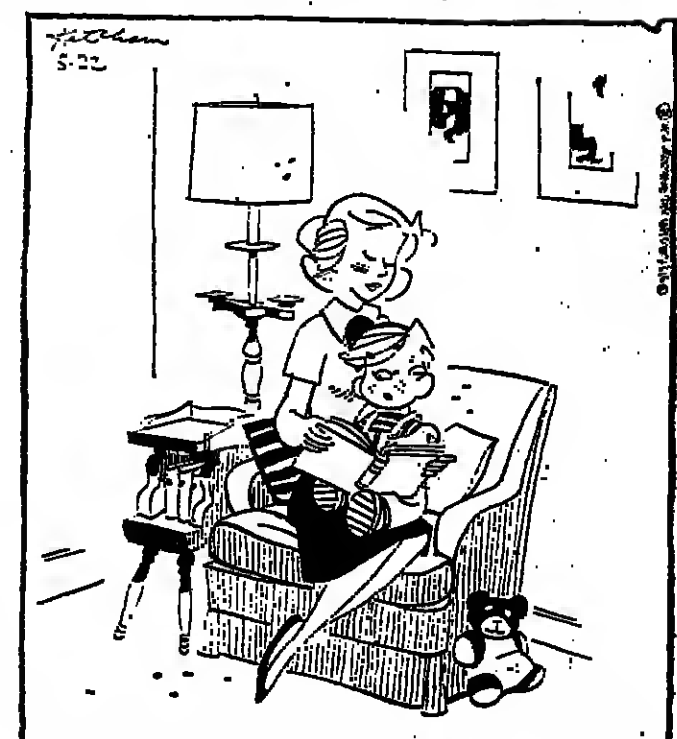
GUARUJA, Brazil.—Bob Hamman of the Aces from Dallas brought home a difficult game by delicate play on the diagramed deal from the World Team Championship. He responded one heart, when his partner doubled West's opening bid of one diamond. He made an aggressive jump to game on the second round, when his partner showed a sound hand by raising to two hearts.

only one to give the defense a chance. Giorgio Belladonna won with the spade ace, and could have beaten the contract with the inspired return of a club to give his partner a ruff. The defense would eventually have made two spade tricks. But this defense would have required E.S.P. and East made the normal return of a diamond.

Table with 4 columns: NORTH, SOUTH, WEST, EAST. It shows a bridge hand layout with cards and scores.

Table with 4 columns: NORTH, SOUTH, WEST, EAST. It shows a bridge hand layout with cards and scores.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THAT GOLDLOCKS WAS NO BETTER THAN A BURGLAR... I THINK THE THREE BEARS GOT A BUM DEAL!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Jumble game section with word puzzles and a cartoon illustration of a man and a woman.

BOOKS

A Selection for Children

THE New York Times's children's book editor and assistant editor have selected six children's books from the 1,000 published so far this spring as being exceptional. Three of these books were reviewed yesterday; the remaining three are reviewed below.

THE WHYS AND WHEREFORES OF LITTABELLE LEE, by Vera and Bill Cleaver, Atheneum, 156 pp., \$4.95. (Ages 9 to 13.)

"We are mountaineers, and people should envy our lives because they are better than any lived in towns, I am sure. I have seen the towns, the main streets of them a-buzzing with leaders on Saturday afternoons. And tasted their water. And observed their restive children who mill around in the stores yammering for attention. It seems to me that town dwellers live faster and so miss too much of what is good." That's Littabelle Lee, 16, a girl of the Arkansas Ozarks, speaking. There's not much to envy in her life. Living in a barn with her grandparents, enduring the twin miseries of debt and sickness (while those shirkers, Uncle Hutchens, Aunt Essie and Ora, "chickens," all three of them, "are living down in the flatlands," unconcerned). The meat is worm-infested, the cow has run away, the baby is sucking on a bacon rind instead of having milk, and Aunt Sorrow, who did most of the providing, has had an "accident" to her head. No, not much to envy in her life but you've got to admire her dignity, her spunk and indomitable spirit. She doesn't have the exaggerated rugged quality of Mary Call, heroine of the Cleavers' "Where the Lilies Bloom"; she's as real as any of the mountain folk who are proud in their poverty, busy trying to wrest a living from the stubborn land. It's a boy's and wherefore of Littabelle's is mountain poetry, tight, terse, controlled; it is not just a book to be read and forgotten but a life to be shared.

DUFFY AND THE DEVIL, by Harve and Margot Zemach, Farrar, Strauss & Giroux, 39 pp., illustrated, \$5.95. (Ages 5 to 9.)

Margot Zemach's list of credits as an illustrator is long and impressive: "The Judge," "A Penny a Day," "Salt," to name only a few. This new one represents her best work. What has she done so well and now? The praise is for her interpretation and treatment of "Duffy and the Devil," a 19th-century play popular in Cornwall based on the Rumpelstiltskin story. Here, Margot Zemach's husband, Harve, retells the folk tale with verve, eloquence and humor. He is impressive in his own right with his choice of words and phrases—"confliction," "plodding through breaks and briars"—that roll tumble and reverberate. But it is Margot's artistry—muted watercolor tint with strong pen outlines—that takes you back to old Cornwall and depicts the costumes, street scenes and buildings. And it is the extra, subtle touches—reflecting mirrors, faded, flowered wallpaper, crowded marketplaces, the gambols and gawdies of wicked devils and gentry—which distinguish a major talent from the apprentices. Thanks to both author and artist, the tale has gusto, richness and class that place it far above the picture book crowd.

Best Sellers

The New York Times This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 44 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Title, Author. It lists best-selling books like 'The 18th Emergency' and 'Duffy and the Devil'.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

Crossword puzzle section with clues and a grid.

Robinson Drives in 3 Runs

California Superstar, 38, Beats Texas

LOS ANGELES, May 21 (UPI)—California superstar Frank Robinson drove in three runs and a two-run homer in the 11th inning to lead the California Angels to a 7-6 victory over the Texas Rangers in their eighth victory in the series.

Robinson, who will be 38 next week, moved him one step closer to the retired Babe Ruth's record of 175 home runs.

Banks with a run-producing double in the first inning and a two-run homer in the third.

The triumph gave the Angels a three-game sweep over the Rangers.

Robinson, who was his seventh home run as an Angel and the 58th of his career, moving him to within five of Jimmy Fox and the No. 6 spot on the all-time home run list.

Clyde Wright, who lost his first five decisions this year, posted

his second victory in five days although he wasn't around at the finish. Wright gave up both Ranger runs and eight hits and five walks in 7-2-4 innings.

The loss went to Don Stanhouse, now 0-4. Stanhouse gave up just six hits but also bunched five of them in the first three innings for his team.

The Rangers scored on a bases-loaded walk by Wright to Dave Nelson in the seventh and Alex Johnson's homer in the eighth.



END OF THE LINE—Al Unser Jr.'s chances of competing in the Indianapolis 500 end as his McLaren crashes during a practice session. Unser, 32, was not injured.

Seen Threatened With Firing

Some Reported Forced to Drive in Belgium

ZOLDER, Belgium, May 21 (UPI)—World driving champion Emerson Fittipaldi said today that several Formula-One drivers had been threatened with dismissal by their team managers unless they drove in the Belgian Grand Prix.

After staging a boycott Friday and Saturday, the drivers agreed to race yesterday despite their fears—which turned out to be correct—that the track surface would break up and become dangerous.

There was a great deal of pressure put on the drivers to

drive and several were told they would be fired if they did not," Fittipaldi said.

"I do not want to mention names, although I wish to make it clear that our team boss, Colin Chapman, did not take the same view and said we should not race if we found it too dangerous," he said.

He said that his colleagues in the Grand Prix Drivers Association agreed to race because they received the assurances they had demanded from the organizers about the track and not because of pressure put on their contracts.

Cever was another victim of the uneven surface. He spun his Tyrrell while leading on his eighth lap and could never get back on terms with Stewart to dispute first place.

Ferrari Enters 3, Led by Ickx, In Le Mans

MODENA, Italy, May 21 (AP)—The Italian Ferrari racing factory will start three sport cars in the 24-hour endurance race of Le Mans, France, the June 10 event counting toward the International Auto-Makers Championship.

Ferrari said that its 512-P models will be driven by Jackie Ickx of Belgium in a one of Lindsey Hopkins's Eagles; 32d, Sam Sessions, 188.886 in an Eagle-Foyt, and 33d, Jim McElreath in a Norris Eagle.

Posey had qualified on his first day in trials in a Norris Eagle numbered 34. Because he was on the bubble, Posey's crew had prepared another Eagle, No. 31, to make a qualifying run in the event that No. 34 was bumped.

33 Cars Fill Field for Run At Indy 500

Ringer Is Discovered In Closing Moments

By John S. Radosta

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21 (UPI)—The field for the May 28 running of the Indianapolis 500 was filled out to 33 cars yesterday with the usual last-minute scrambling to make the race.

The drama of the closing moments of the last day of qualifying was highlighted by the bumping of Sam Posey from the field and the discovery of an attempt by Posey's crew to bring in a ringer for the car he had planned to qualify.

Old-timers here whisper darkly that ringers have raced before, but they believed that this is the first time a ringer was discovered under such circumstances.

When yesterday's qualifying began, there were 30 cars already in the field. Twenty-four had qualified last Saturday and six last Sunday. Bad weather Saturday disrupted the third scheduled day of qualifying, and no cars made the field.

As the slowest man in the field, in 30th position at 187.621 mph, Posey was "on the bubble" and the first driver eligible to be bumped after 33 cars had qualified.

Bumped by Snider

He was bumped by George Snider, who drove one of A. J. Foyt's Coyotes at 190.355.

Taking into account the dislodging of Posey, four men were added to the lineup in the following order: 30th place, Snider; 31st, Bob Harkey, 189.733 mph in one of Lindsey Hopkins's Eagles; 32d, Sam Sessions, 188.886 in an Eagle-Foyt, and 33d, Jim McElreath in a Norris Eagle.

Posey had qualified on his first day in trials in a Norris Eagle numbered 34. Because he was on the bubble, Posey's crew had prepared another Eagle, No. 31, to make a qualifying run in the event that No. 34 was bumped.

All afternoon, car No. 31 was in the row of eligible cars ready to be rolled up to the qualifying line at the right moment.

The car looked fishy to U.S. Auto Club inspectors, and closer scrutiny showed that No. 31 was, in reality, good old No. 34 with a few changes. The chief steward immediately disqualified the phony No. 31 from a qualifying attempt.

Redskins Acquire Oilers' Houston For Five Players

HOUSTON, May 21 (AP)—The Houston Oilers have announced they have traded Ken Houston, an all-pro strong safety, to the Washington Redskins for five players.

The five coming from Washington are Jim Snowden, an offensive tackle; Mac Alston, tight end; Mike Mancini, a defensive end; Cliff Stevenson, a safety; and Clifton McNeil, a wide receiver.

The Oilers also obtained Gus Holloman, a safety, on waivers from the New York Jets.

Houston, 28, a five-year pro from Prairie View, has been a starter for the Oilers since his rookie season in 1967.

Snowden, 31, is a nine-year man from Notre Dame; Alston, 25, is a fourth-year pro from Maryland State; Mancini, 23, is a third-year man from Arizona State; Stevenson, also 23, is a third-year pro from California State; and McNeil, 22, is a 10th-year player from Grambling College.

Houston is the sixth player traded since Sid Gillman became Owner general manager during the winter. The Oilers have received 19 players in those transactions.



ROSS—Giants' catcher Dave Rader, his helmet falling over his face, collects Tommy Helms at the plate Sunday as Helms scored in the fourth pike Nick Colosi watches closely. Houston won, 8-7, to take lead in NL West.

May Have Been Faster

Secretariat's Time Is Questioned

ALBANY, N.Y., May 21 (UPI)—Trainer asked Pimlico yesterday to review Saturday's 98th annual Kentucky Derby, an eye toward time from the off-a record 1:59 2/5.

Robinson said, "I'm not sure if my horse three times as fast as Secretariat. It is in that fast-and-it-does-it-again category."

He said that the time was off a record 1:59 2/5. Robinson said, "I'm not sure if my horse three times as fast as Secretariat. It is in that fast-and-it-does-it-again category."

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Sunday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
(First Game)	
San Diego.....	000 000 200-2 12 0
Cincinnati.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Boston.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
(Second Game)	
San Diego.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Boston.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
(Third Game)	
San Diego.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Boston.....	000 000 000-0 0 0

(Second Game)	
Los Angeles.....	001 100 000-0 13 5
San Francisco.....	000 100 000-0 5 4
San Diego.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
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Leish (5-4) and Prechan; Parsons, Sholtz (6), Linsy (7) and Rodriguez.
W-Linsy (1-4). (Second Game)
Defeat..... 220 000 000-5-18 0
Midway..... 250 000 000-3-0 0
Chicago..... 000 000 000-0-0 0
Champion (13), Lockwood (7) and Forster.
W-Forster (12), L-Ryanson (0-3).
(First Game)
Minnesota..... 000 010 000-3-10 1
Chicago..... 000 000 000-0-0 0
Hands, Gots (4), Strickland (7) and
McFarland; and (11-3) and Bier-
man (14-4). W-McFarland (14-4).
(12th). May 14th.
(Second Game)
Minnesota..... 000 010 000-3-12 2
Chicago..... 000 000 000-0-0 0
Corbin, Sanders (17) and Zopf; Mitter-
wald (8), Pfister, Forster (7) and Mur-
phy (14-4). W-Forster (14-4).
(1-7). W-Forster (14-4).
Chicago..... 000 001 200-8-15 2
Spafford (12) and Nealy; Odum,
Gardner (8), Lindblad (7), Pine (6) and
McFarland (14-4). W-Nealy (14-4).
McFarley (11th), McKinnay (3).
Chicago..... 000 000 011-2-0 0
Defeat..... 000 000 000-0-0 1
Chicago..... 000 000 000-0-0 0
Seils (8) and Torborg. W-Weight (4-3).

Gotfried had been one of the most underrated players on the team. He had been a first baseman, but because he lacks the power and flourish of players like Ashe and Rod Laver. But he has superb ground strokes in the classic tradition, his his second serve is as much pace and depth as his first, collected and deep as his and has impeccable court discipline that requires well to pressure situations in big matches.

Ashe sweeping, gambling style does not hold up as well for him in a championship match. As he tempered his flat first serve to combat the wind, he lost his rhythm and timing and double-faulted on game-ending points, fifth and seventh games of the second set.

Ashe held two break points for 0-0 in the second set, but could not break Gotfried even when the Floridian double-faulted

tington are Jim Snowden, an eighth-grade teacher; Mac Alston, tight end; Mike Fannucci, a safety; and Cliff McNeil, a defensive back. The Oilers also obtained Ed Holloman, a safety, on waivers from the New York Jets.

Houston, 28, a five-year pro from Prairie View, has been a starter for the Oilers since his rookie season in 1967.

Snowden, 31, is a receiver from Notre Dame; Alston, 28, is a tight end from Maryland State; Fannucci, 27, a third-year man from Arizona State; Sevenson, also 23, is a third-state-long pro from California; and McNeil, 25, a third-year player from Grambling College.

Houston is the sixth player traded since Sid Gillman became Oilers general manager during the winter. The Oilers have received 19 players in those transactions.

TELETYPE TO LET EXCHANGE

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 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